

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



New Home of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange.

[See pages 68, 69 and 70]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.*

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wildner Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Carhart-Cole-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov., futures.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd. oil and c.s. meal.*

DALLAS, TEXAS

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*
Doggett Grain Co., sudan, kafir, milo, wht., corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Fenquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.
Johnston, W. B., wheat, coarse grains, field seeds.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.
Union Equity Co-operative Exchange L. D. 66 & 67.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Bulpitt Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvts. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.
Strader, Ralph, brokerage, consgnts., merchants.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*
Worth Gr. & Comm. Co. (Sam Strader & Harry Johnson)*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Hall Grain Co., The, wholesale grain.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Smoot Grain Co., oper. Grain Belt Elevator.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

IOLA, KANSAS

Cox, Roy W., grain, hay, mill feed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., cash and options.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Kansas Elevator Co., mfg. wheat specialists.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. consgnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain merchants, consignments.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wh't.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members

Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Winters Grain Co., country mfg. wheat-coarse gr.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Uplike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Dannen Hay & Grain Co., grain mchts-consignments.
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
E. L. Lieber, strictly brokerage, grain & feed.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., feed grains.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Robinson Elev. Co., The, shippers & sellers.
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., also office at Omaha, Neb.*
Terminal Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO

Southworth & Co., E. L., consignments, futures.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Derby Grain Co., gen'l grain merchants.*

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley.*
Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Harold-Wallis Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25¢ per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXV. No. 2. July 24, 1935.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

MILWAUKEE

a grain market since 1841, is at all times a big, broad market for all grains. Milwaukee, the foremost brewing center, and the largest malt manufacturing city, is the leading barley market of the country and is paying excellent premiums for malting barley. It is the leading white corn market of the northwest.

Because of its large industrial consumption, big shipping demand and large elevator capacity, Milwaukee offers a premium over other markets in competitive territory for consignments. Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange is now located in its new building, where any of its members, listed below, solicit your Milwaukee business.



Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
Feed and Grain Merchants
Office 522-524

Bartlett-Frazier Co.
Grain and Stocks
Office 518-520

Cargill Grain Co.
Grain Merchants
Office 629-636

W. M. Bell Co.
Grain Commission Merchants
Office 725-735

Roy I. Campbell
Commission Merchant
Office 534-536

Deutsch & Sickert Co.
Feed and Grain Merchants
Office 730-732

Donahue-Stratton Co.
Shippers of Grain and Feed
Office 700-720

Franke Grain Co.
Feed and Grain Merchants
Office 626-628

Fraser-Smith Co., Ltd.
Grain Commission Merchants
Office 634-636

John C. Hensey
*Commission Merchant—
Grain and Seeds*
Office 400

Lowell Hoit & Co.
Grain Dealer
Office 406-416

Johnstone-Templeton Co.
Grain Commission
Office 402-404

P. C. Kamm Co.
Grain Merchants
Office 506-516

E. J. Koppelkam Co.
Grain Futures
Office 325-327

Leonard J. Keefe
Commission Merchant
Office 418-420

J. V. Lauer & Co.
Commission Merchants
Office 734-736

Mohawk Feed Co.
Feed Merchants
Office 535

Mohr-Holstein Comm. Co.
Shippers and Receivers
Office 600-606

The Paetow Co.
Feed Grain Screenings
Office 434-436

M. G. Rankin & Co.
Feed and Grain
Office 328

The Riebs Co.
Maltsters and Grain Merchants
Office 608-624

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"61 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

James E. BennettGRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBER

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.
It will bring you quick returns.**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

**Harris, Burrows
& Hicks**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Department*We Specialize in
Hedging and
Spreading Operations*

Members Principal Exchanges

135 So. La Salle St.
Chicago

Minneapolis

St. Paul

**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS**

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

JOHN KELLOGG COMPANY**GRAIN MERCHANTS****CHICAGO**

Branch Offices

St. Joseph, Mo.

New York

Operating Elevators at:

Chicago, Ill.

Savanna, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Schneider, Ind.

Deport Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members*Country Offices:* FAIRMONT, MINN. MARSHALL, MINN. DEVILS LAKE, N. D.
WILLISTON, N. D. SIOUX FALLS, S. D. LINCOLN, NEBR.
HASTINGS, NEBR. NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.**CARGILL***Main Office:*
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**CARGILL ELEVATORS INC. SEED DIVISION***Terminal Offices:* DULUTH - MILWAUKEE - GREEN BAY OMAHA - PORTLAND,
ORE. - CHICAGO - TOLEDO - BUFFALO - NEW YORK - ALBANY - BOSTON
WINNIPEG, MAN. - MONTREAL, QUE.**HALLET & CAREY CO.****Grain Merchants****Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg**

When writing advertisers men-
tion Grain & Feed Journals Con-
solidated. By so doing you help
both yourself and the publication.

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

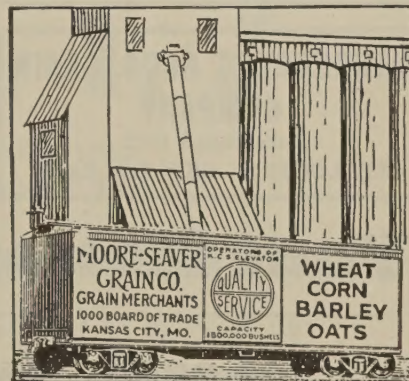
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"

10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for
shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage
Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

*A Service of 57 Years Handling Your Cash and Option Orders***B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Emporia, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Atchinson, Kansas; St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo.

**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members

LUKE Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. DEWEY & SONS •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

TURNER-HUDNUT
GRAIN COMPANY
Receivers GRAIN Shippers
Pekin, Illinois

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Lewis Grain Corp.
A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Wood Grain Corp.
CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Crowell Elevator Co.
DUMAHA, NEBR.
Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

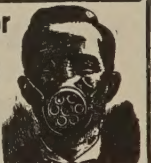
Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**
Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Nanson Commission Co.
Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cover's Dust Protector
Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

**Your Message**

Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.

Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain in Transit
**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE
INEXPENSIVE — EASILY INSTALLED**

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars
Inquiries for Details Invited

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville—Indiana
Canadian Plant at Woodstock, Ont.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

332 S. La Salle St.

Consolidated

Chicago, Ill.



NOW OFFICIAL*!

Prepare for the new crops . . . safeguard your grain in storage and insure proper grades with the

TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter

The fastest, most accurate method of determining moisture content of grain is now OFFICIAL* for—

Wheat
Corn
Rye

Oats
Sorghums
Rice
Barley

Flaxseed
Buckwheat
Edible Beans

Vetch
Soy Beans
Pop Corn

When ordering, give complete current specifications.

*See "Handbook of Official Grain Standards of the United States" Revised May 1935.

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.

Park & Nostrand Ave's., Brooklyn, N. Y.





It saves your wet grain

From all indications there will be an immense amount of damp grain this fall—and those elevators with efficient drying equipment will be prepared to handle what's offered. With an Invincible Dryer, wet harvests will not worry you—on the contrary, they'll prove profitable.

The Invincible Dryer extracts excessive moisture, salvages wet grain, heated, damp, and off-grade grain, wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, etc., and dries, cools, and conditions them into commercial condition for storage, milling or shipping.

The Invincible conforms to the ideal requirements of scientific drying and cooling—its principle of operation is efficient, simple, safe, and economical.

Prepare now for the coming season—write us your requirements and we will gladly send you full information promptly.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.
Silver Creek, N. Y.

WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

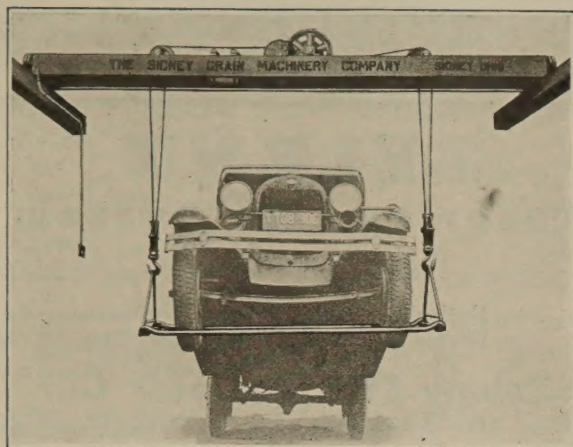
Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings { Roller	Loading Spout
{ Ball	Magnetic Separator
Beltling	Manlift
Bin Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bin Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car { Puller	Power { Oil Engine
{ Pusher	{ Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales { Truck
Corn Cracker	{ Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{ Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating { Machine
Dust Protector	{ Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{ Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer { Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{ Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago





SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button
control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

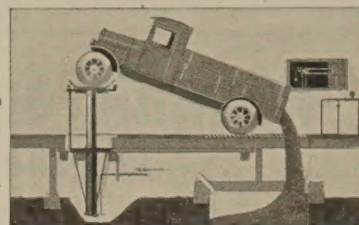
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

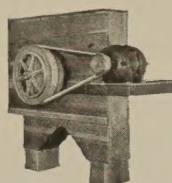
BIGGEST VALUES

The Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump

does everything any dump
can do, but costs much
less to install. Better find
out about this and other
features of economy.

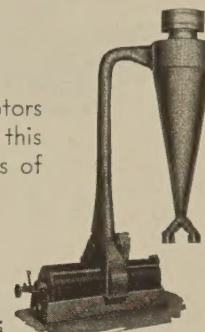


If you want the largest percentage of your Motor's power transmitted to your elevator head shaft get a Strong-Scott Head Drive. Planetary gears in oil bath, and Texrope drive, maintain high mechanical efficiency and cut power costs with every turn of the shaft. Equipped with backstop. Write for particulars.



The Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill

cools and elevates the grain with the motors that do the grinding. Can you use this saving in power cost? Get the details of this big value.



Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



HOT BOXES COST MONEY

.....

**MODERN METHODS OF LUBRI-
CATION CUT LABOR AND OIL
COSTS AND PREVENT FIRES
AND SHUT-DOWNS FROM
HOT BEARINGS.**

.....

**ASK YOUR "MILL MUTUAL" INSURANCE
OFFICE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.**

.....

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Department of
Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance
Companies.

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELENY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

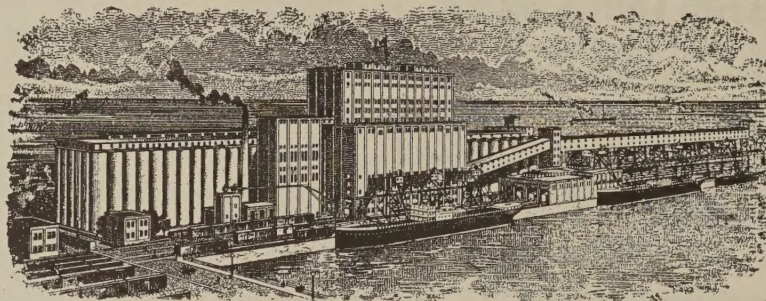
Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

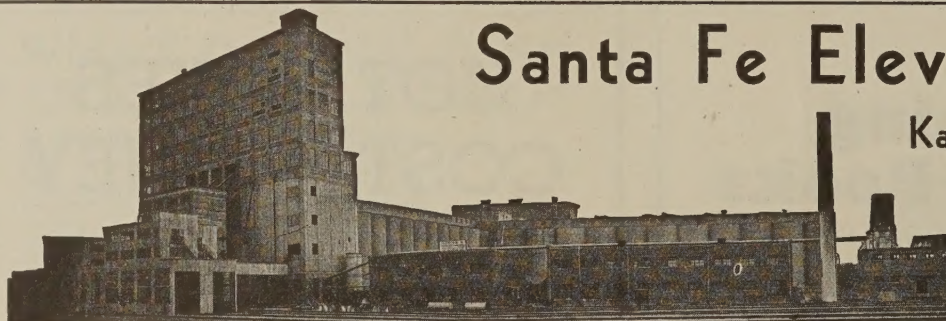
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 2884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. INOIS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

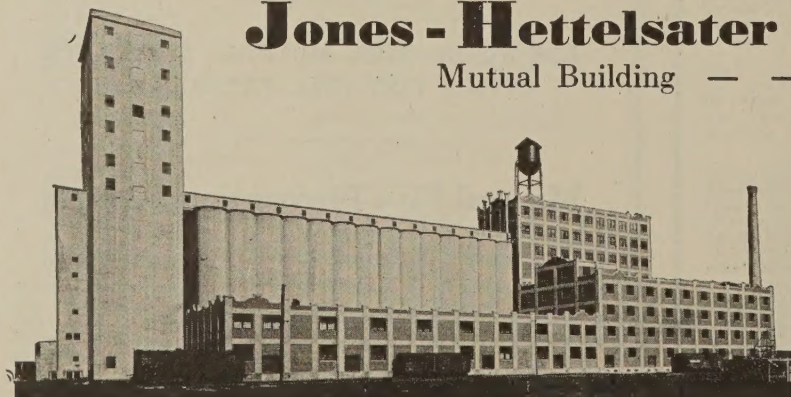
Designers and Builders
Grain Elevators
Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company
DESIGNERS MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. *BUILDERS*
 Grain Elevators — Mill Buildings — Industrial Plants

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
 Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

A. F. ROBERTS CONSTRUCTION CO.

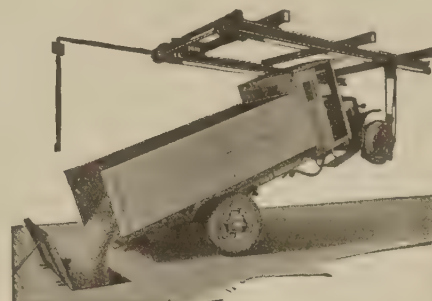
Sabetha, Kansas

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators
 Warehouses

Wood, Steel or Concrete

McMillin Truck Dump For Electric Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
 525 Board of Trade Bldg.
 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

We just can't get along without your good paper in our line of business.—Alfred Rensmeyer, Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Collyer, Kan.

*When in Minneapolis
 Stay at*

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
 Washington Avenue

The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
 600 rooms with bath or
 connecting.

Every room an outside room.
 Largest and Finest Ballroom
 in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
 Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
 Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.



Death Lurks in Rusty Nails

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Scale and Credit Tickets

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5½ x 13¾ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 51. Price \$1.00 f. o. b. Chicago.

Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$..... Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—My elevators at Empire and Watkins, Ill., for sale; excellent business properties and locations. Ill health reason for selling. Julia E. Grady, Farmer City, Ill.

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale in Ewart, Ia., good location; best equipped in county; reason is death of operator. Write for information to Mrs. M. E. Wells, Ewart, Iowa.

NO. INDIANA—25,000-bu. elevator for sale, located in town of 500; grain, feed, seed, grinding and coal; good equipment; electrified. Write 75P12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—24,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; corn and feed grinder; oat huller; own the land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R.; coal can be handled. Chas. E. Henry, Liquidating Agent, First National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

EAST NEBRASKA—Want to sell all or part or controlling interest in modern 50,000 bus. grain elevator plant. Mill feed and coal in connection, high class location; key grain territory; capable of producing large income; must sell account health and other business. Write at once for information and appointment. 75P5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—14,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale, one acre land, good farm country, priced to sell. Lewis Keller, R. R. I, Hebron, Ind.

ILLINOIS—50,000 bus. cribbed elevator, coal, lumber and millfeed for sale at public auction, July 27th at 2 P. M. on Alton R.R. at Cazenovia, Ill. Cazenovia Elevator Company.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

NO. EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; built new 1923-24, electric, good sidelines. Selling account poor health. 74J1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—20,000 bushel elevator for sale on C.M.&St.P.Ry. Up-to-date equipment all in good condition. A money maker. For information write 74M7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MILL FOR SALE

GEORGIA—2,000 bus. 24 hr. capacity corn meal mill for sale, completely equipped and with 30,000 bus. storage elevator; excellent railroad facilities, cheap hydro-electric power, located at Macon in the heart of corn belt. For terms and prices write W. G. Eager, Valdosta, Ga.

NO. INDIANA—Fully equipped flour mill for sale, in good condition; located in thriving city of 35,000; excellent local market with no mill operating at present; capacity 75-bbbls.; long system mill, Monarch sifters, four stands 9x18 Monarch rolls, good feed mill equipment; electric power; 2,000 bushel wheat storage; good agricultural territory; to be sold at bargain price and easy terms; a genuine opportunity. If interested write First National Bank, Elkhart, Ind.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Grain and coal business for sale, large territory, good crop prospects, no competition; an all around good money making station; will sell cheap if taken at once. 75P1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ELEVATOR WANTED, modern, in good town, good feed territory, West Central Kans. preferred. Oberlin Milling Co., Oberlin, Kans.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

FEED SALESMAN desires position in Ohio; eight years continuous contacts with dealers. Write 75P3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN man desires position as manager of good grain business or wire office as solicitor. Would buy an interest in a good grain business. Ellard Benedict, Oxford, Ind.

DESIRE POSITION as mgr. elvtr.; 12 yrs. exper. all sidelines; best refs.; do my own bookkeeping; prefer country elvtr. or some good line company in any state. Address 74L1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & HAY EXPERT, German, age 27, in this country for eight months and former owner of a well established grain business in Germany, desires to make connection with a firm engaged in the grain business here; not particular about the kind of work he has to do at beginning. Best references. Write Josef Mayr, 552 Riverside Dr., Apt. 3G, New York, N. Y.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

Order Form CND 97-5.

Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 22 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 300 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

I AM IN MARKET for good used 1000 lb. vertical feed mixer. Quote prices and condition. W. N. Torgerson, Iola, Wis.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in large numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE

25-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE diesel engine for sale in top-notch condition. Part of machinery from a dismantled elevator. Prices for quick sale. Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS AND HOWE 60 bu. 200 bu. 300 bu. beam hopper scales for sale. One Richardson 10 bu. automatic dump scale. All guaranteed. 75N3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN F. O. B. CARS Minneapolis; one self compensating Richardson automatic scale, 4 bushel hopper, capacity 1000 bus. per hour, completely rebuilt. P. O. Box 332, Omaha, Neb.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SUNFLOWER SEED in car lots or less for sale. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.
Price \$1.00, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

J. B. GRINDER & VERTICAL mixer, complete with all accessories for sale. Globe Seed & Feed Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

TWO NO. 6 MONITOR Seed & Grain Cleaners, Iron Prince Scourer. 4 Dust Collectors 48 ins. diameter. J.W. Grieson, Box 1069, Binghamton, N. Y.

USED CORN CRACKER and grader for sale, also corn cutter and grader, feed mixer. Bargains. Address 74K7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

200,000 POUND CAPACITY railroad track scale; car puller; belt conveyors; grain cleaners; dust collectors. K. R. Conklin, Box 1069, Binghamton, N. Y.

ONE NO. 37 EUREKA oats clipper and scourer for sale; SKF bearings; used only one week; first class condition; priced to sell. Palmer Vacuum Suction Cleaner Co., Wichita, Kans.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

CAR LOADER—Portable tube elevators for loading cars and bins, does not crack grain, capacity 20 bu. per minute. Write Portable Elevator Manufacturing Co., Bloomington, Ill.

JACOBSON PORTABLE feed grinder with 75-h.p. Waukesha engine, ready for mounting, for sale. Also Monitor corn meal bolter and purifier, practically new. Address 74L19 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

ONE AMERICAN MIDGET Marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment for sale; one J. B. hammer mill, size 2; one Fairbanks Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p. Write for full particulars and prices. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

TWO FOX HAY Cutters for sale, two complete molasses units, two large Miracle ace Pulverizers, switches, tubing, piping, pulleys, etc. Would consider exchanging part machinery for attrition mill or high speed packer. Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

USED BARGAINS—Attrition mills \$50 to \$750. Truck scales, corn crackers and graders, feed mixers, grain cleaners, seed cleaners, corn crushers, corn cutters ball bearing, elevators, 50-h. p. J. B. hammer mill. Complete outfits for mill and elevator. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

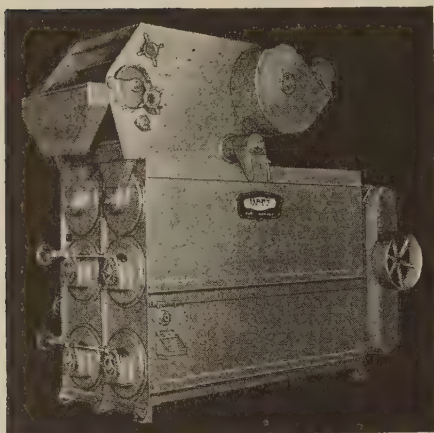
NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 120-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Type Y style V full diesel engine (complete); 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Michigan.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

NEW HART-CARTER MACHINES

now make possible the complete cleaning and grading of various kinds of grain on a single piece of equipment



One of Various Sizes

HART UNI-FLOW GRAIN SEPARATOR

Uni-flow! The name describes it. Its flexibility, fine separations, aspiration, uniform flow and uniform grain line control are among the features that make this separator differ from any cylinder-type separator you have ever seen. It produces amazing results—and profits.

What users say—

These brief excerpts, typical of the many expressions that are coming to us from users, will give you an idea of the way the new machines are doing their work. More and complete details from users are available upon request.

From Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Have cleaned two carloads of oats and ten cars of barley with our new Hart Uni-flow Grain Separator. The cars, when sold, all brought a premium due to exceptionally clean grain. Would gladly recommend it to any dealer who buys and sells grain.

Farmers Equity Co-Op. Co.

From Hunter, North Dakota.

I am very much pleased with the Carter-Disc-Cylinder Separator as it is all that I expected it to be and a whole lot more. Will be glad to recommend it to anyone, as it sure is a real cleaner.

Hunter Grain Company.

From Claremont, Minnesota.

Since installing this machine several months ago I have used it almost continually, and to say the least it has been a good investment. I find that it makes an excellent separation of oats and barley—that is, removing the oats, seeds, cross-broken barley, etc., in one operation. There isn't any trouble in operating this machine as it sure is fool-proof.

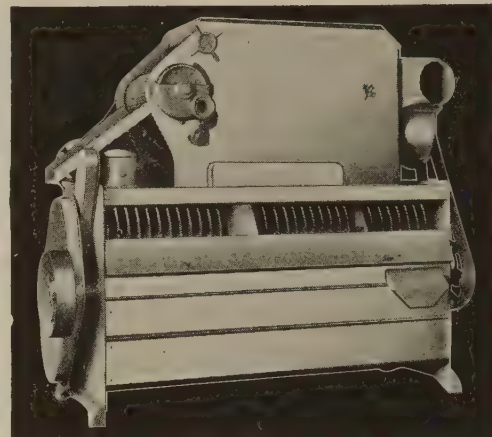
Duncan Elevator Co.

From Waupun, Wisconsin.

The Hart Uni-flow Grain Separator, which I purchased in September, 1934, proved to be the most profitable machine money could buy. Up to this time I cleaned 48,000 bushels of barley * * * improving it from Grade No. 3 with a dockage of 2 to 4 percent to Grade No. 2 without any dockage. Several cars graded No. 1. The difference was 2 to 5 cents per bushel. This spring I cleaned seed grain for farmers which netted me a very nice income during the dull time. This separator is easy to operate at small cost * * * has paid for itself.

Phillip A. Kohl.

Two new lines of separators, revolutionary in design and principle, and acclaimed enthusiastically by grain men everywhere, are now available. Both are backed by the Hart-Carter record of achievement. Both have the positive uniform flow and uniform grain line control (power-driven) originated and developed (1934) by this organization. Both are low priced.



One of Various Sizes

CARTER DISC-CYLINDER SEPARATOR

Imagine a machine with the exclusive Uni-flow Cylinder development of the new Hart Uni-flow Separator — PLUS DISCS! Consider the unlimited range of separations thus provided in a single unit. Think of the possibilities for a big profit on a small investment.

These machines are built in a full range of sizes to meet the requirements of any elevator, from the smallest country house to the largest terminal. With their new flexibility and low prices, they put greater profits within your grasp. They provide one of the greatest opportunities you will ever have to make real money. Don't wait. Get in touch with us right away for full particulars and easy terms.

Carter-Mayhew Division

HART-CARTER COMPANY

650 19th Ave. Northeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 24, 1935

HOT EXHAUSTS from trucks and combines have started fires in many fields recently and an Illinois grain firm lost its new truck recently in a wheat field fire it had started.

THE LARGE increase in the soybean acreage of grain growing districts will present many new problems in handling and marketing to the elevator operators who attempt to handle this new product. New plants are being equipped to process the beans, which means the opening of new markets for the alert handler.

OF ALL commodities grain is handled at the lowest cost from producer to consumer. Under the present perfected exchange marketing system the distributor receives only 2.2 per cent of the \$1 paid for wheat, as shown by House Document 1,271, 63d Congress. Enactment of such restrictive legislation as that contained in the commodity exchange bill can only operate to hamper the freedom of trade and to increase the margin needed by the handler. What saving could a law keeping capital out of the futures markets effect out of the meager 2.2 per cent?

THE NEW freight rates on grain may necessitate a change in your buying margin.

LIQUIDATION of seed stocks at a loss to the government is but one more burden placed on taxpayers by paternalistic experiments.

SO MANY CHANGES are being made among the country elevator operators, the old mailing lists which have not been corrected and kept up to-date are just about 50% correct.

SOME DAY the poolers, the politicians and the farm agitators will cease trying to circumvent the law of supply and demand and the markets will function normally to the great benefit of grain producers everywhere.

ONE ENCOURAGING sign of the times is that most of the country elevators which have burned in recent months are now being rebuilt proving the owners have every confidence in the future of the country elevator business.

A NUMBER of manufacturers catering to the needs of grain elevator operators have perfected machines that would greatly improve the efficiency of the average elevator, but the inventors have not the courage to bring out the improved machine and tell the trade of its merits.

WHEN the Canadian Government stops trying to peg the price of wheat, European consumers will again be in the market to buy the best milling wheat grown. The professional farm agitators and the politicians have so completely upset the wheat market, producers are indeed fortunate to get anything for their grain.

WHAT WITH specially trained investigators using handwriting experts, fingerprint experts, special auditors, and when necessary the lie detector under the direction of the Northwestern University, it becomes increasingly embarrassing, and often confining, to the grain elevator incendiary, whatever the motive for the crime.

PRICE-FIXING of any commodity above the world level in any country producing a surplus can only result in government accumulating an unwieldy stock on hand. Witness coffee in Brazil and cotton in the United States. When Uncle Sam concludes to dump his government owned 6,000,000 bales what effect will it have on the price of the farmers' crop?

THE RECENT telegram by the premier of Alberta to Premier Bennett urging that a minimum price of 80 cents be fixed for the coming crop is only another expression of the willingness of politicians to spend other people's money. Are the taxpayers of Ontario and Quebec willing to subsidize the wheat growers of Alberta to the end that foreign countries may obtain Canadian wheat cheaper?

HERE IS a new problem confronting country grain buyers. Wheat growers in territory tributary to Vinita, Okla., rushed the market and bid up the price to ten cents a bushel more than was being paid at nearby markets. Now the buyers are earnestly seeking a market where they can unload their purchases without a loss. Before they dispose of their high priced grain they will have deeper sympathy with regular buyers who are cajoled into paying over the market for grain.

IT IS indispensable to the development of our infant soybean industry that every merchant handling feeds do his utmost to expand the outlet for soybean meal. This excellent feed can be recommended with safety.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR owners who are enlarging and strengthening their driveways as well as installing larger and stronger truck scales will soon discover the need for larger receiving pits, legs and spouts in order to expedite the handling of the larger deliveries. Many trucks now deliver as much grain as the oldtime elevator received in a day.

ITALY'S restriction on millers that they must use mostly home grown wheat has the same unfavorable reaction that all government interference brings, and is felt severely now that 1,000,000 men are mobilized for the war in Ethiopia. Already spot wheat in Genoa has climbed to \$2.09 per bushel. To remedy its own blunders the Italian Wheat Commission has purchased several thousand tons of French wheat.

AN IOWA ELEVATOR operator alarmed his neighbors by sweeping his cupola without warning his friends in advance. When the firemen had laid two long lines of hose and rushed inside with their nozzles the manager stopped sweeping and asked for an explanation from his callers. Postponing the removal of dust until the end of the crop year not only makes housecleaning difficult, but multiplies the dust explosion hazard unnecessarily.

THE ENTHUSIASM stirred up at some group meetings of country grain dealers makes apostles of harmony wonder why the dealers of any district neglect or fail to hold local meetings regularly. The establishment of friendly relations and a discussion of the problems confronting the dealers of any district are sure to give all participants a clearer conception of the difficulties of their neighbors and a kindlier consideration of common trials.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have experienced much difficulty in discouraging farmers in storing grain in country elevators are issuing formal notices that "all grain delivered to the elevator must be sold within ten days after day of delivery." Grain dealers who do not take this precaution may find themselves carrying a large amount of grain for their own account which they presumed was stored for farmer patrons. Some country elevator operators are shipping the grain of farmers who desire to store to the terminal markets where the grain is stored for a cent a bushel each month. In this way the elevator operator is relieved of all responsibility for the farmer's grain and when delivery date comes there is no quibbling about the amount of storage due and it must be paid. When the country elevator operator refuses point blank to store grain for any customer, he knows his own responsibilities and can protect himself against price declines by shipping or hedging. To let farmer patrons speculate with the elevator man's capital and storage room has proved an expensive practice in many cases. Dealers should refuse to accept any grain without a definite understanding as to the farmer's intention regarding its disposition.

SECURE in the shelter of the Supreme Court merchants in all industries are forgetting about what the politicians threaten to do to them and getting down to business.

AN IOWA trucker, a lady (?) has been arrested charged with giving worthless checks to Webster county farmers and elevator operators for corn. No wonder she could afford to pay over the market.

RAILROAD car loadings are not the barometer of business activity they were before the trucks entered the field. Car loadings in 1935 are 43 per cent less than in 1929; but truck loadings, at a guess, are 200 per cent greater.

THE ENTHUSIASM of grain elevator operators, who have installed anti-friction bearings, over the savings in oil, power and labor effected through the improvement is so genuine, the unfortunates who are without such bearings owe it to themselves to investigate their merits.

THE COMMISSION of inquiry appointed by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n has done a public service in collecting testimony on the farm problem at a time when the lawmakers at Washington are choking off argument on doubtful pending legislation.

THE KEEPING qualities of new wheat are so uncertain, Oklahoma's experiment station has recommended wheat growers to ship their grain to storage elevators that are equipped to clean and dry. Otherwise, holding for higher prices by farmers is likely to result in a loss rather than a gain.

SO MANY SHIPPERS of field seeds have been fined for shipping in interstate commerce seeds improperly labelled, it would seem all shippers should employ trained microscopists to analyze their shipments or else to refrain from labelling shipments as to purity and weed seed content.

BLACK rust is in the fields every year, but great damage occurs only when atmospheric moisture and heat favor development of the spores. As the weather bureau can not forecast the weather more than a few days in advance no one can predict the extent of the damage that will be done before harvest.

THE BUILDING of barge loading elevators at points of advantage along the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers promises to extend the buying territory of all operators of barge loading elevators. The barge rates give the operators of the barge elevators such a decided advantage they are sure to give the railroads and the operators of inland elevators some fierce competition.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who have used paper car liners have invariably found this extra protection against leaks a profitable investment. Collecting for the full amount of grain placed in the box car from the consignee is far more satisfactory than trying to collect from the railroad because of loss of grain in transit. While some railroads have supplied car liners to grain shippers, all carriers cannot be expected to adopt this precaution to reduce the trials and tribulations of their claim departments.

WHY do so many grain dealers use aluminum paint on their country elevators. What is the particular advantage?

LIGHTNING seems to experience no difficulty in finding the country elevators which are not equipped with standard lightning protection. When the elevators are rebuilt the owners will see to it that they are protected by the best lightning rods obtainable.

MIXING grain does not pay when the net result is that the mixture sells for less than the components would command separately. Fancy prices are obtained on sales by sample of superior unmixed country run loads. On sales by grade the shipper who can apply the rules for inspection sometimes has an opportunity to mix in less valuable grain without lowering the grade.

COMPLAINTS CONTINUE to increase from many sections of the winter wheat belt that weed seeds are contributing to the heating of stored grain, so it behooves country elevator operators to blow out all foreign matter as quickly as possible for dry early receipts. If it becomes necessary to store tough or offgrade wheat, the grain should be turned occasionally to make sure it is not heating.

IN REFUSING to permit the railroads to cut rates to New York to prevent the highway carriers from taking the business from them the Interstate Commerce Commission said this could be done only by Congress modifying the fourth section, as the Commission has no power to legislate, a gratifying modesty compared with the eagerness of the cabinet officers to exercise legislative power that they have not.

ARGENTINA'S government confesses to having delayed publication of the figures on the corn crop for fear the market price would be depressed when the enormous size of the crop became known. The yield of 11,500,000 tons is the biggest ever harvested, of which 8,379,316 tons are available for export. Yet 3,000 farmers in Santa Fe have banded together in a demand that the government raise the price from \$4.40 to \$6 per kilos.

WHEN the Citizens Grain Co. of Lapel, Ind., completed the remodeling and re-equipping of its elevator and feed mill recently it invested in a lot of good-will by inviting everyone to visit the plant, see its new equipment and learn of the work it is prepared to do. To make its invitation more alluring it set a date for the inspection and bot ice cream and soft drinks for everyone. Needless to say it has a number of new boosters.

SHIPPER'S right to route his shipment by the cheapest route is imperiled by the ruling of the I. C. Commission in case No. 26611 where the Commission held that if the route named in the B/L is not a customary or expeditious one the carrier is free from guilt in forwarding the shipment over a more expeditious route, even tho the rate be higher. On appeal to the courts it is likely that the opinion of the dissenting commissioner will be accepted, that the carrier is bound by the contract in the B/L when the shipment is accepted for transportation.

Carriers' Duty to Furnish an Entire Car

The railroad companies hold themselves out as furnishing cars tight for grain loading and with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the decisions of the courts they have accepted the burden of providing the inner grain doors free of charge to the shipper. A car of bulk grain needs a grain door as badly as it needs a wheel. The grain doors being parts of the car, the same as the wheels under it, it is not a duty of the grain shipper to provide or attach the doors or wheels.

In an endeavor to earn another dollar the carriers have thought up a new service, that of "installing" grain doors, and of making a charge for the alleged service, when no service is involved.

As provided in Rules 70 and 75 of freight tariff No. 330 of the Western Trunk Lines a charge of \$1 will be made for "installing" doors, and \$2.25 when the movement of the car is crosstown, at some twenty terminal markets named in the tariff, all in Western Trunk Line territory. If the scheme goes thru, the tariff having been approved by the Commission, this exaction will no doubt be demanded also in C.F.A. territory.

At country stations where the shipper who loads the car does the installing no charge will be made, but the terminal markets shippers will have to pass their expense back on the grain in some way. The grain markets involved, however, are making a vigorous protest against the charge, which will aggregate several thousand dollars per week.

The grain carrier is as much interested in having every box car carefully coopered before loading as is the grain shippers, because, if carrier fails to deliver at destination, the full amount of grain received for shipment, claims for the full amount of the shrinkage will be filed and ordered paid by the courts if carriers hesitate to pay.

Constitutionality of New AAA

The president's urging members of Congress to vote for bills even tho there is "reasonable doubt" of their validity is susceptible of several interpretations. With such political maneuvers as piling up adverse decisions to prove to the voters that the Supreme Court is standing in the way of social reform, or of tangling producers in crop contracts to the extent that executive acts can not be unscrambled the grain merchants have no concern.

The most significant development of the present day is that no odium attaches to resistance to illegal taxation. The fear prevalent two years ago that objectors would incur the ill will of the public is absent. This means that after the new A.A.A. has been enacted no time will be lost by processors in bringing suits to have it declared unconstitutional.

The hundreds of suits already brought have polished up district and circuit judges' knowledge of constitutional law so that quicker decisions may be expected. The same milling company that was denied relief by a Kansas City judge was granted an injunction by the court at Minneapolis. The lady justice in

Ohio who dissented from her two colleagues only exposed her ignorance of the intention of the drafters of the constitution to promote the "general welfare" of the constituent states, and not of the individuals composing the population.

Enactment of the new A.A.A. law will not be a knell of doom but a challenge to businessmen to stand up for their rights.

"Orders" in the new bill are but a thin disguise for the licenses found invalid in the existing law.

Production control within the state is sought in the new bill, when the judges have said the federal government has no authority to control production within a state.

The new bill confers the same illegal discretionary power upon the secretary to substitute his opinion or judgment for a finding of fact, that was specifically condemned by the circuit court in the Hoosac case.

So many changes have been made in the new bill since its first introduction the resulting legislation is likely to result in a monstrosity.

Depressing Influence of Grain Imports

The large increase in the importation of foreign grain during the twelve months ending June 30th prompted many sharp criticisms of the A.A.A.'s regimentation of U. S. farmers. We imported so much grain from Mexico, Argentina, South Africa, Roumania, Poland and Canada as materially to reduce the prices offered for American grown grain. The champions of the A.A.A. have attempted to belittle the influence of the grain imports overlooking the fact that small supplies from foreign lands are needed to depress the price of American products.

The Dept. of Agriculture has just issued a "press release" under the heading of, "Competitive Farm Imports Decline," in which it reports that the imports of farm products that compete with American grown products dropped sharply in May following ten months of increasing volume of shipment.

The acreage control contracts of the A.A.A. materially reduced the 1934 production so that imports were made necessary, or at least the prices prevailing in the U. S. markets were high enough to attract imports in spite of our heavy import duties. U. S. farmers would, no doubt, have supplied more of the farm products consumed in the U. S. A. during the twelve months ending June 30th had their acreage not been reduced.

The average price might have been lower during the closing months of the crop year, but the farmers would have been more content if their own products had not been displaced by products from abroad. While the purpose of the A.A.A. may have been to help the grain producers of the U. S., the severe drouth of the summer of 1934 so greatly reduced the production of grains and feed that prices were advanced even more than many thought possible with our large carryover from former crops. Needless to say that grain growers are decidedly dubious over the beneficial results of controlled acreage and most of our farmers would much prefer to control their own pro-

duction activities free from political interference.

While the importation of foreign grain and feed during the crop year may have been small compared with the U. S. crop of 1934, it was enough to depress prices. While importations are declining and doubtless will soon cease, the depressing influence of the importations upon American markets has not been entirely relieved as some stocks of foreign grain are still in store.

Since April 1st we have imported 17,293,000 bus. of corn from Argentina alone and more is coming. This is enough to prove an influential market factor.

AAA Bill in the Senate

For two weeks the Senate has been debating the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Clauses have been inserted, stricken out and again inserted, until the measure has lost the form desired by the bureaucracy.

Senator Wm. H. Bankhead of Alabama, defender of the bill, erroneously relies on the New York Nebbia decision allowing the state to fix milk prices, as indicating the federal government has power to fix prices.

Bankhead gave his "assurance" that the department had no intention of exercising the power with respect to perishable fruits, and Senator Connally replied: "Well, why give them the power, then? If we are doubtful about Congress itself having the power, why put it in there, so the people will have to go to some little bureau chief and get down on their knees—I was about to say some other part of their anatomy?"

The price fixing section was adopted July 16 by 40 to 36, stricken out as to handlers' sales, July 17 by 48 to 43; and on motion by Byrd July 22 stricken out as to handlers' purchases from producers, wiping out all price fixing.

By 60 to 17 the Senate voted to give the President power to restrict quotas of agricultural imports on a finding that they threaten the domestic control policy.

The AAA amendment bill has been changed so that the Sec'y of Agri. will not be empowered to deprive queen bees of the more abundant life by any system of birth control. It was not intended that the bees should be consulted in the matter.

THE PROCESSING tax of 35 cts. per bu. on flax seed was struck out of the AAA amendments by the U. S. Senate last week and the Ayres-Buckler bill (HR 6977) has been tabled.

Lonergan of Connecticut obtained an amendment eliminating the power of the Sec'y of Agriculture to restrict advertising of farm commodities, and preventing processing taxes on newsprint paper.

Potatoes were declared a basic commodity and a sales tax of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound authorized for payment of benefits for crop reduction.

An amendment authorizes the purchase of sub-marginal lands with \$50,000,000 from the work relief fund.

An amendment adopted July 22 attempts to validate benefit payments already made against any court decision invalidating the Act.

The specific processing tax of 25 cents on barley was upheld by 40 to 42.

The compensating tax on rayon was rejected.

Byrd's amendment requiring the Sec'y to obtain consent of two-thirds of producers before initiating a marketing agreement was adopted.

The bill passed the Senate, July 23 by a vote of 64 to 15.

Damage by Leak in Harbor Barge

The U. S. District Court decided against the Norris Grain Co., plaintiff, in a suit against Jas. A. Ryan for damage to wheat in the harbor barge, Frank A. Smith, in New York harbor.

A piece of hard pine driftwood had wedged itself in a seam and caused a leak, wetting 2,900 bus. of the 33,500 bus. cargo, and causing 500 bus. to heat. The grain was in the barge 41 days.

Shipper lost the suit because the boat was seaworthy and negligence was not proved against owner.—8 Fed. Supp. 134.

Damages for Injury to Health by Fumigant

An award of \$15,000 damages was made to Steve Clark of Minneapolis on account of chronic asthma resulting from breathing the fumes of tetrachloride of carbon in a bin that he entered to shovel out wheat as directed by his employer, the Banner Grain Co., defendant.

The liquid had been poured over the wheat to exterminate weevils, altho the tetrachloride is more valuable as a fire extinguisher than as an insecticide.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota held that the company could not claim the injury resulted from an accident, making it come under the workmen's compensation act, since that issue was one for the jury and had never been raised during the trial.

Chartering for Two Points of Discharge

Louis Dreyfus & Co., of New York, chartered the steamship Finchley for loading at Montreal and discharge at London and a port to be named later. The Bs/L were signed for 214,500 bus. for Avonmouth and 109,500 bus. for London.

On arrival at London most of the cargo was ordered discharged there; and compliance with the merchant shipping act required that for safety in continuing the voyage much of the bulk wheat should be bagged to prevent the cargo from shifting. The vessel sought to recover this expense from the charterer, and also the expense of emptying the bags for bulk unloading.

The arbitrator found in favor of the charterer, but Justice MacKinnon held the vessel could recover the cost of bagging, £13 10s 5d; but not the cost of emptying bags, £12. Bagging to place the ship in seaworthy trim became necessary because the charterer had not at time of loading given sufficient information to avoid the expense. Emptying the sacks fell upon the vessel because it was customary to discharge in bulk at Avonmouth.

S. E. Nebraska Dealers Meet

The Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held its first annual meeting the evening of July 11 in the memorial building at Nebraska City, with representatives of six counties and grain men from Kansas City, St. Joseph and Lincoln present.

Guy Mickle, grain inspector, gave a demonstration of grain grading and explained the new regulations.

Hugh Butler, Omaha, told of his recent trip to the far South and predicted a scramble for good milling wheat.

O. C. Beaman, who presided, called for reports on the crops.

Refreshments were served.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Geo. Stites of Union; vice pres., Guy Jones of Eagle; sec'y-treas., Carl Peterson, Lorton; new directors for three years, Robert Wilson, Nebraska City, and Thos. C. Buckridge, Brock.

No Power to Regulate Production

All props were knocked out from under the Washington agricultural bureaucracy by the decision July 16 of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston.

Plaintiff was the Hoosac Mills, Inc., owing the government \$82,000 in processing and floor taxes on cotton. One of the three judges dissented, but filed no opinion.

Every contention made in support of the law was considered by the court in a lengthy, 23-page opinion. In part the court said:

The issue is not, as the government contends, whether Congress can appropriate funds raised by general taxation for any purpose deemed by Congress in furtherance of the "general welfare," but whether Congress has any power to control or regulate matters left to the state and lay a special tax for that purpose.

The issue of whether under the act there has been an unauthorized delegation by Congress of its legislative powers is decisive of the case before this court.

It is clearly apparent, however, that the main purpose of Congress in its enactment was not to raise revenue, but to control and regulate the production of what is termed the basic products of agriculture, in order to establish and maintain a balance between the production and consumption of such commodities, which Congress realized could not in any event be accomplished by compulsory regulation of the production of agricultural products.

Delegates Legislative Power to Bureaucrat.—The declaration of emergency in the agricultural adjustment act contains no such standard for the secretary of agriculture to follow in entering into restrictive agreements with producers of agricultural products. It is merely a statement of conditions which in the judgment of Congress warranted legislative action. Section 2 of the act declaring the policy of Congress in enacting the legislation contains no more than a statement of the objects Congress had in view in passing the act...

Without requiring any findings to warrant his action, Congress has empowered him (the secretary), in conjunction with the producers, to determine when a reduction of average or production of any one of the agricultural commodities which it has termed basic should be resorted to to accomplish the purpose of the act, when rental or benefit payments are to be made and in what amounts, and thereby to determine thru the initiation of the benefit payments or rentals the consequent imposition of a tax.

The making of benefit payments, therefore, rests upon, and the consequent imposition of the tax is vested in the discretion of the secretary, in conjunction, of course, with the producers, governed by no other consideration than the general purpose of Congress to equalize the purchasing power of certain agricultural products.

The carrying out of the policy stated by Congress in section 2 is no more definite as a standard by which the acts of the secretary are determined than the policy expressed in the national recovery act as to transportation of oil and the power vested in the President to prescribe industrial business codes governing the conduct of business.

We find no definite, intelligible standard set up in the act for determining when the secretary shall pay rental or benefit payments in order to reduce production of any particular commodity except his own judgment as to what will effectuate the purpose of the act.

The power to determine what the law shall be, what property shall be affected by taxation or regulation, and what standards shall govern the administrative officers in administering acts of Congress, has never been held to be an administrative function.

The power to impose a tax and to determine what property shall bear the tax can only be determined by the legislative department of the government.

Federal Bureaucrats Have No Power to Control Production.—It is clear, we think, that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Schechter Poultry Corporation case decided on May 27, 1935, that Congress, at the outset has attempted to invade a field over which it has no control, since its obvious purpose, viz.: to control or regulate the production of agricultural products in the several states by the methods adopted in this act, is beyond the power of congress.

The power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce does not authorize it to do so by taxing products either of agriculture or industry before they enter interstate commerce, or otherwise control their production, merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce.

The decree of the district court is reversed

and the case is remanded to that court with the direction to enter a decree for the appellants.

All crop control schemes of the Washington bureaucracy must fall to the ground without the proceeds of the processing taxes with which to bribe the farmers.

Payment of the bribes or so-called benefits, out of the \$4,880,000,000 works appropriation may be legally possible but is politically inexpedient. It would too obviously place the farmer on the dole.

Attempts by the Washington bureaucracy to amend the A.A.A. now before the Senate to conform to the decision will be wrecked on the judges' finding that "Congress has no power to regulate by taxing products before they enter interstate commerce, merely because their production may indirectly affect interstate commerce."

Price fixing discretion had been granted the sec'y of agriculture July 16 by a vote of 40 to 38, but after hearing the decision the Senate July 17 struck it out of the bill by 44 to 41.

Benefit payments to signers of crop reduction contracts are subject to judgments against the farmers, Judge Major at Peoria, Ill., held July 9. The government had held that the money could be paid only to the person with whom the contract was made. The court says the money can be claimed by trustees for creditors of bankrupt farmers.

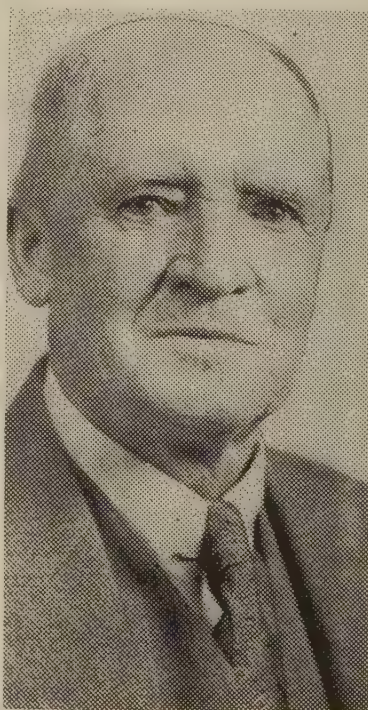
Tom Oddy Passes Away

Tom Oddy, oldest resident member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, died July 9 after an illness of one week.

Born at Leeds, England, May 9, 1858, he came to the United States in 1865 with his mother and step-father and since 1866 has resided at Indianapolis.

His first connection with the grain business began in 1879 with the Rush Grain Co. In 1886 he went with Minor & Co., and later with Osterman & Cooper. This firm became Cooper & Oddy and continued until 1910 when both partners retired.

For 60 years he was a member of the Board of Trade, and had served continuously as treasurer since 1905. He was a charter member of the Indianola Building & Loan Ass'n founded in 1881 and had served as its president many years.



Tom Oddy, Indianapolis, Ind., Deceased

Legislation at Washington

The Jones commodity exchange bill is making no progress since it passed the House June 3 without a record vote.

Unanimous opposition to the Copeland-Tugwell food and drug bill was voted recently by officials of 15 drug and cosmetic companies meeting at Chicago. It has passed the Senate and was scheduled for a hearing July 22 before a House com'te.

The Senate judiciary com'te on July 15 voted that S. 2944, limiting practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other governmental agencies, be dropped. At present many men are recognized by the Commission as qualified to prosecute matters before it. Under the bill only attorneys at law could speak for petitioners.

The social security bill has been sent back to the House by the conferees. The unemployment insurance clause was changed from four persons and 13 weeks to apply to employers of 8 persons who have been at work 20 weeks or more.

Fire Marshal Investigating a Texas Elevator Fire

On May 26, 1935, at 8:30 P. M., a Texas grain elevator was burned. Circumstances of the fire led to an investigation by the State Fire Marshal, which did not result in evidence proving arson.

During the course of the investigation it became evident that the grain shown by the operator's books was not on hand at the time of the fire. Truckers had been hauling oats from the elevator on the day of the fire, and later sworn statements were made by two of the truckers that there could not have been more than a quarter of the oats claimed by the manager and shown by the books to have been in the warehouse when they were through with the day's hauling.

Several farmers made sworn statements that the checks written to them, endorsed and cashed had been forged as to the endorsement and that they had not delivered the grain called for by the scale ticket.

One truck driver who was stated by the scale tickets to have delivered a considerable quantity of wheat to the elevator made a sworn statement that he had not been in the town at the time and had delivered no grain. The local manager has been cited to the Grand Jury, and the case is to be heard at its next term.

Will Help St. Louis Celebrate

The Grain and Feed Dealers of St. Louis are planning big things for the coming annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n which will be held in St. Louis, at the Hotel Jefferson, Sept. 19-20-21, 1935, for the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis is in its one hundredth year of its existence and the Centennial Celebration will be held in conjunction with the convention. The entertainment features will be unique and the largest attendance in years is expected.

The American Institute of Co-operation met July 15 to 20 at Ithaca, N. Y.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 23. American Soybean Ass'n, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Truckers Are Starving

Grain & Feed Journals: We have had no trouble with trucks coming in this territory to buy grain. On seed beans they have been a bit of a nuisance during the seed season. Elevator men cannot compete with trucks at the rates they charge. The truck men starve to death at current rates. What is needed most is regulation of trucks, so that they have to charge the same as other forms of transportation, then there would be no trucks.—V. L. Horton, Tolono, Ill.

Indiana's New Warehouse Law Inactive

Grain & Feed Journals: Our new grain warehousing law is not going to be of any use to the trade this year as the costs are too high, there is no penalty clause in the act at present covering violations and not enough money was provided the authorities to carry out the law.

Many of the firms in Indiana who have previously used future sales contracts are going to do so again this year.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mill's Overbidding in Missouri

Grain & Feed Journals: Elevator operators in this locality have something to contend with which is really hurting them, in that the local Higginsville Flour Mills, owned by the Dixie Portland people, are paying Kansas City prices less freight for local wheat and this simply puts the elevators out of the running.

Trucks are hauling wheat to Higginsville from miles around and the mills are getting all they want.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

Draft Collection Rates High in Southwest

Grain & Feed Journals: Regarding bank charges, we are just in receipt of an account sales on a car which we shipped to Fort Worth, Tex., which is very representative. We are charged with \$1.60 exchange on our draft, \$1.90 exchange on outgoing draft on buyer, \$1.75 collecting fee to collecting bank, and \$1.87 for six days' interest.

On drafts which we deposit in our local bank we are charged anywhere from 25c to \$1.50 on shipments to Kansas points. Something should be done to reduce such excessive charges.—L. C. Grubb, Grubb Grain Co., Topeka, Kan.

1/10th of 1% for Draft Collection

Grain & Feed Journals: As a general rule we find the banks in some of the more distant cities where we ship grain charge one-tenth of one per cent for the collection of drafts attached to bills of lading, while those close to home (and those that are inclined to be more human) do not inflict such a steep charge upon their customer's clients.

The better class of millers are, I believe, having it understood with their banks that they are not to charge for the paying of their drafts. This seems a better curb on the practice than a general trade complaint about the bank's practice, i.e., to let the buyer control charging for this service through his connection with his banker.

We have had some receivers inform us there would not be collection charges on our drafts if

we shipped to them. They have evidently had an understanding with their banks that drafts on them were not to be assessed this charge.—R. H. Brundige, Kingston, Ohio.

Oily Fumigant Brings Huge Discount

Grain & Feed Journals: We wish you would write an article at length in your magazine regarding the loss occurring from weevil in grain, which infestation could be eliminated at the point of shipment.

A car of Wisconsin barley sold at 5½c a bushel discount because of weevil infestation.

We wish you would also call the trade's attention to the fact that there are some weevil eradicators which leave odor on the grain. We have a car in store which is going to cost the shipper over \$250 due to excessive use of this oily insecticide.—Great Lakes Receiver.

Regimentation Discouraging

Grain & Feed Journals: After carefully studying the N.R.A. and the A.A.A. I came to the conclusion that both of them are frauds.

At a time when the vast majority of our people are in need of funds they offer less work and more pay if the farmers will sign the A.A.A. contract. Of course, the promise of bigger profits gets their signatures.

My friends tell me that anyone who criticizes the government's actions will be held in contempt. This may be true for a while, but as soon as the bribes have been spent and the farmer surveys his idle acres which already have begun to bother him he will feel a sense of shame and guilt, for the bribe was in part taken from his neighbor.

When will the people of this country quit being duped by a group of farm leaders, and show a willingness to heed the advice of leading farmers?

My conclusions are that we should be allowed to work out our individual and social destinies in accordance with the rights conferred on us by the constitution free of unneeded regimentation. That, I submit, constitutes the greatest degree of freedom in the pursuit of happiness.—Clyde S. Shawber, mgr. Malinta Elevator Co., Malinta, O.

The number of farms in the United States is 6,812,049, according to a preliminary tabulation by the Census for 1935, against 6,288,648 in 1930.

Oregon has received \$463,500 grant for the purchase of 618,000 bus. of Oregon wheat from the Relief Administrator, and will be distributed thru that corporation.—F. K. H.

Burocratic Regimentation Dies Hard

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of Oregon was declared unconstitutional recently by Judge Winter of the Circuit Court, granting Fred Meyer, Inc., an order restraining interference with his business by the Ice Cream Code Area Com'te and the State Department of Agriculture.

This permanent injunction foreshadows dropping the 11 state marketing agreements.

Solon T. White, director of agriculture, asserts that he will proceed with the enforcement of these agreements until the Supreme Court has spoken.

Processing Tax Attacked on All Fronts

A total of over 356 suits against processing taxes have been reported by the department of justice; and more are being brought every day.

Large and small flour milling companies are in the lead in the number of suits started. The allegation of plaintiffs is that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional, following the principles stated by the circuit court in the Hoosac Mills case.

The peanut processing tax has been attacked in the Texas courts by the Bain Peanut Co.

The compensating tobacco tax was attacked July 12 by the House of Crane, importers of Indianapolis.

The corn processing tax was attacked for the first time July 16 in a suit filed by the J. F. Weinmann Milling Co., Little Rock, Ark., to restrain collection of \$3,165, due for June.

An injunction against collection of the hog processing tax has been granted the Wilmington Provision Co., Wilmington, Del.

Collection of wheat processing taxes in Northern Texas has ceased since the granting of an injunction to the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., of Sherman, the five suits started to be tried Sept. 19.

The first suit filed by a distiller attacking the constitutionality of the AAA was started July 5 by the Brown-Forman Distillery Co., to restrain the collection of processing taxes.—A. W. W.

Judge Kennerly at Houston, Tex., July 19, denied Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace an injunction to restrain the Rio Valley Fruit & Vegetable Co. from shipping grape fruit and oranges out of the valley.

Three judges of the federal district court at Minneapolis in the case of 14 flour mills, a paper company and a packing firm granted temporary injunctions restraining the collection of processing taxes, stating that "The so-called tax is imposed to raise funds, not for the support of government but for the benefit of a private class of individuals; it is an attempt on the part of the federal government to regulate production within the states."

The tax of 5 cents per pound on excess cotton ginned was held "clearly and plainly unconstitutional" by Judge Bryant at Sherman, Tex., July 19, in an order restraining its collection from the Texas Cotton Ginners Ass'n and others. The court said "The Bankhead act is only a thinly disguised attempt to regulate the production of cotton under the pretext of the exercise of the taxing power of the national government. This power, if it exists at all, is not committed to the national government under the terms of the constitution of the United States, but is expressly reserved to the states."

A body blow at the AAA was struck by Judge Wm. H. Kirkpatrick at Philadelphia, in an opinion written before the Hoosac Mills decision was announced, affecting 22 pork packers, 7 tobacco concerns, a paper manufacturer and a peanut importer. Judge Kirkpatrick said: "The latest figures show that a rate of 81 cents per hundredweight is sufficient to maintain the desired hog market balance, but that actually a processing tax of \$2.25 per hundredweight has been in effect since March, 1934, and this rate 'the secretary proposes to maintain until satisfied a reduction will not destroy the desired balance.' It seems perfectly clear that the generating event which calls this tax into being is a mental operation of the secretary of agriculture, which is not a fact finding but a pure exercise of discretion as to whether or not and to what extent or by what means it is advisable to carry out the general policy of the act."

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Canada

Toronto, Ont., July 10.—Fall wheat, which survived the winter, is in good condition and is now ripening. Fall rye is exceptionally tall and promises a good yield. Oats and mixed grains are above average, barley is average, and spring wheat is given a condition figure of 98 or 2 points below normal. Spring grains have grown vigorously, and loss from lodging has already occurred in central Ontario, caused by heavy rainfalls on July 6 and 7.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Colorado

Limon, Colo., July 13.—Crops out here are looking fine, except no fall wheat owing to the drouth last fall. Some subsoil moisture. With a few showers we will have a crop of beans and corn and rough feed.—Regie Bros.

Idaho

Lewiston, Ida., July 17.—The 1935 wheat crop of the Lewiston country and the prairies depends much upon weather in the coming two weeks. The crop is very late but the unusual cool weather with almost unheard of rainfall in July caused the grain heads to fill better than usual. The winter wheat is practically made in the lower levels and therefore is beyond harm, but up on the prairies the danger is real because the winter wheat is still in the soft dough.—F. K. H.

Illinois

Ludlow, Ill., July 17.—Oats harvest is under way. Farmers' reports on prospective yields vary, but yields are expected to be reduced by rust. Growth of oats is rank.—Frank Yates.

Champaign, Ill., July 18.—Early returns from combined fields of wheat show disappointing yields of around 20 bus. to the acre.—C. C. Beach, B. C. Beach & Co.

St. Charles, Ill., July 17.—Crops look good; corn is catching up fast and small grain beginning to ripen. Some rust, but grain looks as tho it is filling O. K.—George Marshall, mgr., Marshall Farm Service.

Brook (Grant Park p. o.), Ill., July 15.—Oats look like a fine crop. Corn has no worries, for a couple of weeks of ideal weather will put it ahead of normal.—John L. Hoffman, Grant Park Co-op. Grain Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 17.—The oat crop is very favorable, the Illinois estimate being 140,000,000 bus. versus 33,300,000 bus. last year, and the average (1928-1932) 152,800,000 bus. For Nebraska the estimate is 82,700,000 bus. compared with 8,500,000 bus. last year. Much of the unused corn land has been planted to soy beans. In Illinois the acreage will exceed last year's record by 55.0%, and other states report considerable increase in acreage.—C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 11.—The total acreage of important Illinois crops for harvest this year is about 12% larger than the harvested acreage of these crops in 1934 but still 8% below the 1928-1932 average. The corn and oats acreage is still well below average but both soybean and alfalfa acreage is the largest on record. On a slightly increased acreage winter wheat production is estimated larger than average. Prospects for spring wheat and barley yields are above average, but planted acreage was greatly reduced. Early hay yields were good, with quality reduced by frequent rains.—U. S. and Ill. Depts. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., July 20.—Wheat yield is even more disappointing than everyone expected. As harvesting gets more general we have the same disappointing reports of yields from every locality. Producers have been slow to sell their wheat and some is going into the bins. Mills are paying fancy premiums over the option for the hard variety. Early planted corn is showing nice evidence of improvement in growth and color, and will be in tassel within a week. The late planted corn has not made as satisfactory progress, spots in some fields are yellow and very irregular in growth. Oats are now being cut and should prove to be a good crop,

altho not such a bumper crop as many believe. Soy beans are doing fine. Acreage is 55% larger than last year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

St. Charles, Ill., July 20.—Regarding the condition of grain and crops in this territory, up to today I do not know of any fields which have been cut, so as yet there are no reports as to actual yields. However, grain which was green a week or so ago is ripening fast, and if it stays hot, grain cutting should be general by next week. Grain looks good thru here; some is lodged, but probably no more than on average years. Many fields show red rust pretty badly, but probably a third or more are clear of rust. These latter fields may go 70 to 75 bus. to acre, the poorest fields possibly 30 to 35 bus. Corn is spotted, some late planted fields still being only knee high and curling in the heat, but many better fields now waist high, some even shoulder high, and a good, thick stand of good color. These best fields look like a bumper crop. The first cutting of hay gave larger yields, and many hay barns already completely filled up. Pasture has been flush and plentiful all spring, but now shows signs of slowing up. The heavy June rains about finished the chinch bugs and very little evidence of them is left. All in all, the present local outlook is for the most satisfactory crops in several years.—Geo. Marshall.

Springfield, Ill., July 17.—Weather conditions during the week were generally favorable for crop growth and field operations and the latter proceeded with less interruption for the state as a whole than any week this season. Corn made rapid growth and now averages two to three feet high in the north, but is of variable height elsewhere, probably averaging less than two feet. A few early fields in the south are beginning to tassel. Considerable corn is laid by but some has only been cultivated once and in consequence is weedy; an occasional field has not been entirely cultivated the first time. Congestion of work on account of previous delays has not only delayed corn cultivation but other work. Chinch bugs are becoming more active. Cutting and combining of winter wheat progressed rapidly in the central division, and harvest is mostly completed in the south; threshing returns thus far have been disappointing. Oats have mostly been cut in the south, harvest has begun in the central, and they are mostly headed in the north. Reaction to fair and warmer weather has caused oats to ripen too rapidly in some areas; also there is much rust in the crop. Spring wheat is heading well. The first cutting of alfalfa has now been generally completed and the second crop is growing well, being nearly ready to cut in the south and some has been cut in the extreme south. Clover is being cut. A large crop of soy beans has now been mostly planted and is growing well.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indiana

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The wheat yield in Posey County is estimated at about nine bus. to the acre. The normal average yield for the county is from 16 to 17 bus.—W. B. C.

Petersburg, Ind.—Cutting of oats in Pike County is well under way and the crop this year is heavier, and it is estimated that some fields will make from 40 to 50 bus. to the acre. The wheat average is about 11 bus. to the acre, take the county over.—W. B. C.

Cannelton, Ind.—Columbia oats were tried out in Perry County and adjoining counties last season in variety tests and gave a good account of themselves, according to R. W. Imel, county agent. This year more than 100 bus. of Columbia oats were seeded in the county and from present indications the yield will be quite satisfactory.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—Some of the new wheat grown in Vanderburgh County is of good grade and some is beyond salvaging for milling purposes, Paul Pritchard, grain buyer for Igleheart Bros., Inc., stated. Most of the wheat has excessive moisture, due to heavy rains, but this wheat can be conditioned for milling use. It is also light, mostly weighing about 51 pounds to the bu. There also is a large amount of foreign matter, caused by excessive weed growth. Unless it is beyond salvaging the wheat is being bought. Some is being refused that has sprouted or soured.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., July 13.—Past week I have traveled within 60 miles of Chicago and within fifty miles of Cincinnati. I never saw such a prospect for corn in Indiana as we have at this time. I drove to Batesville and back, a distance of 80 miles and I only saw one piece of dirty corn. All corn is knee high and above, most of it has had all the ploughing it will get

and it is a most wonderful color and good stand. Wheat cutting is over south of Richmond, Ind. Have all kinds of reports as to yield, estimates as low as 15 bus. to the acre and as high as 35 bus. Believe eastern-central Indiana will average between 20 and 30 bus. We never saw the like of wheat that is being, what we Hoosiers call "hogged" off. Farmers explain they have a wonderful stand of alfalfa and clover in the wheat and if they cut it off it might turn dry and perish, by hogging it off they will save their clover crop for next year, and also save a threshing bill. Rye is of indifferent quality. Saw one field south of Peru, 20 acres that is at least 5 feet tall, possibly 6. They had two different binders trying to cut and bind it. Put in a new binder and had to give it up, rye was so poorly filled and light the conveyor couldn't elevate it to the binder. The highest estimate on yield of rye is 15 bus. to the acre, a lot of it nothing to 10 bus. A field on my own farm, don't believe it would have made 5 bus. to the acre, so we turned hogs on it.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Kansas

Delphos, Kan., July 10.—Second growth wheat was hit a week or so too soon with extreme hot weather that didn't ripen it; it just dried up. Yields run nothing up to 20 bus. Testing from 50 to 60.—Lord Grain Co., C. L. Cain, mgr.

Pretty Prairie, Kan., July 10.—Almost thru harvesting here. Wheat average 10 bus. per acre. Quality good. Too dry to plow until it rains. Oats yield and quality good. Corn late and very small for this date. Alfalfa crop light account dry weather. We are paying 85 cents for wheat.—Collingwood Grain Co. No. 1, by S. E. Young, mgr.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—The Kansas wheat crop is now estimated at 67,540,000 bus. compared with the forecast of 67,137,000 bus. on the first of June. Corn production is indicated at 76,144,000 bus. and while much larger than last year's crop, which was a near failure, is below the average production of the five years just preceding 1934. Total production of oats and barley is much larger than last year's short crops. The farm carryover of corn and oats is much smaller than on July 1, 1934. The hay crop promises to yield above average this year, but quality is affected by unusually high proportion of weeds in many fields.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kan. State Board of Ag.

Kentucky

Louisville, Ky., July 6.—The 1935 winter wheat crop in Kentucky is of poor quality generally and represents only about half of the anticipated production, according to members of the Central Kentucky Millers Ass'n. Receipts ranged from 1,000 to 4,000 or more bus., running around 16% moisture, 52 to 58 pounds to the bu., with no good wheat reported. Some wheat is shrivelled, smutty, and contains garlic. Millers prefer that the farmers let it stay on the farm for a while to let it dry in shock.—A. W. W.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—Crop reports from line elevator houses and commission firms are to the effect that flax is doing very well in most sections of the Northwest, except in certain parts of Montana, where rain is badly needed. There is, however, very little flaxseed in the dry area mentioned. Most of the fields are going from the bloom to the boll stage. In the southern sections threshing should begin in about ten days or two weeks. An expert from the Minnesota Agricultural School, consulted yesterday by a member of this firm as to whether the black rust would affect the flax crop, stated that the wheat rust had no effect on flaxseed and that the red rust, which is particularly damaging to flax, has only been found in isolated cases.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, July 17.—Spring wheat crop prospects have been reduced during the past week by the rapid spread of black stem rust over the greater part of our territory. Weather conditions, which have forced the rapid growth of all grains, have also been favorable to rust development. The seriousness of the situation is enhanced by a combination of circumstances—the exceptionally thick stand of grain, heavy topsoil moisture in extensive producing areas, and the lateness of the crop which brings the filling period at the time when weather conditions are apt to be favorable for rust development. Regardless of weather conditions, the crop will be considerably damaged in many districts, and there are great possibilities for very serious damage during the next two weeks with

unfavorable weather.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Missouri

Higginsville, Mo., July 19.—Quality of our wheat very good and is testing 56 to 60 pounds, and yielding from 5 to 20 bus. per acre. Farmers are holding their wheat for feeding for fear they will not have corn, and wheat is cheaper than corn. Oats very good.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n.

Higginsville, Mo., July 17.—We are beginning to receive some combine wheat. Yielding from 8 to 18 bus. per acre. Quality good to very poor. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wheat still standing in the field uncut. It certainly looks like we will have higher prices for this wheat. About one-half of a normal corn acreage. Oats fairly good.—Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., A. H. Meinershagen.

Nebraska

Indianola, Neb., July 12.—Wheat threshing started in this territory a few days ago, the yield being about 12 to 15 bus. per acre. A large per cent of the wheat, barley and oats was damaged by rust and heat.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

New Mexico

Melrose, N. M., July 11.—Wheat estimate 50 cars; threshing advanced far enough to have estimate. Getting dry. Row crops in good condition; will stand a while and not deteriorate. Wheat average about 4 bus., grade No. 2.—Burdick Merc. Co.

Ohio

Kingston, O., July 16.—We are up to our necks with the new wheat now. The crop is not as heavy as we had anticipated and will yield only about 12 bus. average instead of the 20 we had anticipated. Some wheat is of very good quality while other fields are poor. We had two weeks of rain while the wheat was filling which hurt the quality and yields where it rained the hardest.—R. H. Brundige.

Columbus, O., July 12.—The total acreage of the principal field crops in Ohio this season shows an increase of about 3% compared with 1934. Tame hay and barley acreages are somewhat smaller than in 1934, spring wheat acreage is the same, while the acreages of all other

crops are somewhat larger than last year. Growing conditions during the past few weeks have been generally favorable and practically all crops promise considerably better yields than were obtained in 1934.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Oklahoma

Blackwell, Okla., July 16.—The wheat harvest in our territory is practically over. To say the least, it was somewhat disappointing. Before harvest it looked like a bumper crop but after the combines and threshing machines started to work, we realized the appearances of the fields were misleading. We have had yields all the way from 4 bus. to 25 bus. per acre but most of the fields yielded around 10 to 12 bus. While some of the wheat tests 60 lbs. the average is 58 lbs. and 59 lbs. with a lot of fields testing as low as 55 lbs.—Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., D. W. Maxon, mgr.

South Dakota

Firesteel, S. D., July 18.—Extreme heat first of July cut down our crop about 30%. Corn looking good and promises normal crop.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., J. S. Foster, mgr.

Canton, S. D., July 15.—Crops thru here are very good this year. Rye and barley are being harvested and oats the last of this week. Corn was slow getting started on account of cold and wet, but during the recent warm spell it got back to normal.—Sioux Valley Grain Co., M. Overby.

Wisconsin

Madison, Wis., July 23.—With an estimated increase of 52% in acreage, Wisconsin will this year have the largest alfalfa crop in the state's history. With the condition of the crop at 96% of normal on July 1 as reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents, the 798,000 acres of alfalfa are estimated to produce 2,035,000 tons of hay, an all time record for the state. A year ago the estimated crop was 788,000 tons of hay.—Walter H. Ebling, Sr. Ag. Statistician.

Chair Car for Grain Office

Ed. Jamason, Independence, Ia., needed increased warehouse space for storing hay, mill feeds and concentrates. When he heard that the Chicago & Great Western Railroad was selling its old wood-girder box cars because of a new Iowa law that becomes effective July 15 forcing the use of only such box cars as are fitted with steel girders, he thought what a nice warehouse two or three of them would make.

At the Oelwein yards of the Chicago & Great Western he bought three 40 ft., 80,000 lb. capacity, wood-girdered box cars for from \$50 to \$55 each. An offer of a well built, wood-girdered, passenger chair car he finally took for \$145.

Inspection of his own property led Mr. Jamason to the conviction that the chair car, with its many windows, was too good to be used simply as a warehouse. Besides, he needed an office, and a new and larger scale.

A combination scale pit, car basement and foundation was built of reinforced concrete. The car was set on this foundation and a doorway cut in side leading to vestibule housing the beam of the 20-ton Howe scale. The chairs were removed and the floor covered with linoleum. A piped hot-air furnace was installed in the basement to keep the new office well heated. The

former smoking room was transformed into a private rest room.

Inside the car was refinished. Desks and other office equipment were placed here and there. The many windows and the large mirrors at either end of the long room supply plenty of light.

Mr. Jamason has operated in the country grain and coal business for 15 years. His mechanized coal yards are on the right-of-way of the Illinois Central railroad, but his feed warehouses and office are on his own property. He operates the 20,000-bu. elevator of the Wapsipinicon Mill Co. at Independence under lease.

The Black Rust Spreads

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—All wheat fields examined in a 200-mile drive in the Red river territory show rust on stems. Wheat still has from 2 to 4 weeks to maturity and extent of damage is uncertain.—E. H. Miller, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co., wiring from Crookston, Minn.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—I found black rust about as bad as ever known in all fields examined yesterday between Fargo and Casselton, N. D. It promises 50% damage at the very least. Heat Sunday and Monday caused it to develop very rapidly on late seeded and sappy plants. The rust is now so prevalent here that it can be seen from the road.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—The consensus of reports from various interests, farmers, millers, crop experts, and line houses is that the black rust infestation is the worst in many years, with actual damage already sustained, and a great danger of grave losses if the weather is favorable for its propagation the next few weeks. The spring wheat crop is late, and this gives the rust a longer opportunity to do damage.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19.—Black stem rust, the scourge of the spring wheat area, is making rapid progress. Although most of the reports received this week indicate an ideal condition of spring wheat and durum, the menace of the black rust is becoming serious. Late reports from the affected sections indicate a tremendous loss in the wheat fields. In many cases it will not pay to cut the crop, others may get a small yield per acre, and in the early fields where the crop had advanced during the warm weather the damage will not be so great. The badly affected section, however, is mostly confined at present to west-central and southwestern Minnesota, practically all of the eastern third of South Dakota, western Iowa, eastern Nebraska and southeastern North Dakota. The reports from northern Minnesota and northern North Dakota report only slight traces so far, but development will be rapid when the spores mature.—H. C. Shaw, editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Bean Crop Report

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the acreage, condition and indicated production July 1 of beans to have been as follows:

	1935 Thousand Acres	Condition 1935 Per cent	Production 1934 Thousand Bags*	1935 Thousand Bags*
Maine	8	81	62	65
Vermont	3	77	18	19
New York	123	78	891	922
Michigan	547	67	3,377	3,118
Wisconsin	5	85	23	22
Minnesota	7	74	21	28
Nebraska	22	81	68	119
Kansas	12	75	...	58
Montana	41	90	174	467
Idaho	140	86	1,342	1,596
Wyoming	40	89	250	360
Colorado	564	82	279	1,861
New Mexico	180	61	66	486
Arizona	13	83	40	65
Oregon	1	77	6	4
California	341	84	3,752	3,929
U. S.	2,047	78	10,369	13,119

*Bags of 100 pounds.



Ed Jamason's Grain Office at Independence, Iowa.



Ed Jamason has converted Passenger car into Grain Office.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Indianola, Neb., July 12.—A great many farmers are inclined to hold their wheat for a better price.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

Grant Park, Ill., July 15.—Little corn is left in this section, and strong hands are holding it for 80c or better.—Geo. L. Lauffer.

Robstown, Tex., July 15.—We are shipping milo maize and hegari in the head and threshed, also ear corn, in two weeks.—L. C. Schmidt.

Chicago, Ill., July 23.—The first car of new oats arrived in this market yesterday from central Illinois. It tested 29½ pounds and was nice, bright and clean.

Delphos, Kan., July 10.—Our movement of new wheat has just started, but we do not look for a very heavy run this year.—Lord Grain Co., C. L. Cain, mgr.

Portland, Ore., July 17.—The first sample of 1935 wheat received by Kerr Gifford & Co. came in from Stafford, Ore. The wheat was No. 2 soft white and tested 59 pounds, with no smut and no dockage, but low in protein.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—The visible supply of wheat for week ending July 12 was reported as 195,044,398 bus., compared with the revised figure of 196,875,677 bus. for the previous week and 186,083,892 for the corresponding week in 1934.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

Omaha, Neb., July 10.—The first car of new crop Nebraska wheat to arrive in this market

was sold on the local exchange this morning. It was consigned from Jansen by the Jansen Milling Co., graded No. 2 hard, tested 59.1 lbs., had 11.9 moisture, ran 12.10 protein, and sold for 92½c.

Ft. Worth, Tex., July 15.—Two cars of new crop white corn from Harlingen, Tex., were received in this city today, unusually early for the first arrival of grain. The corn graded No. 2 white, 13.5% moisture, and sold for \$1.01, delivered Texas common points. It was understood that Texas dealers were seeking bids for new No. 2 white or No. 2 yellow corn, delivered Kansas City and Chicago.

Emergency crop and feed loan offices are now assisting many of their borrowers to harvest grain crops by releasing a part of the grain sale proceeds to pay harvesting expenses. Farmers who borrow from the emergency crop and feed loan fund give a first lien on their crops. If a borrower needs funds to pay the cash cost of harvesting and threshing, he will be permitted to retain out of the proceeds of the sale of his grain the necessary amount to pay such expenses.

Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	52,877	137,756		
Boston	1,100	1,125		
Chicago	153,000	1,566,000	756,000	253,000
Cincinnati	9,800	4,200		7,000
Duluth		107,052	131,439	94,120
Ft. William	58,290	54,564	385,000	1,100
Indianapolis	16,500	3,000	51,000	87,000
Kansas City	9,000	10,500		4,500
Milwaukee	9,905		1,255	3,765
Minneapolis	73,120	295,210	171,530	221,440
New Orleans	7,667	2,314	6,400	
New York	300,825	1,700	43,000	
Omaha		15,400		16,800
Peoria	210,000	109,200	25,200	4,800
Philadelphia	281,796	380,977		
Portland, Ore.	6,553		3,644	
Seattle	1,500	3,000		
Superior	1,301	12,360	130,518	
Toledo	2,400	6,000		27,595

Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	18,426	454		
Chicago	730,000	537,000	236,000	181,000
Cincinnati	3,200	3,200		
Duluth	193,746	574,171	500,124	693,719
Ft. William	255,837	512,148	836,615	1,027,844
Ft. Worth	8,000	59,200	1,600	6,400
Kansas City	8,000	14,400	4,800	35,200
Milwaukee	936,024	915,040	536,810	244,550
Minneapolis	847,410	1,997,050	1,328,520	2,120,710
New York	110,504	45,000		
Omaha		17,600		36,800
Peoria	216,600	309,600	57,400	170,800
Philadelphia		2,805		
Portland, Ore.	40,323	31,460	842	25,779
St. Joseph		3,500		5,250
San Francisco	252,300	563,000		60,000
Seattle	307,200	172,800		
Superior	66,542	536,094	351,596	420,719
Toledo	1,200		16,000	2,920
Vancouver	9,802	25,269	44,150	19,459
Wichita	1,300	2,600		1,300

Grain Imports

Arrivals of foreign grain at United States ports during the week ended July 11 were: Milling wheat, 500 bus. at Buffalo from Canada; feed wheat, 75,882 at Buffalo from Canada; corn, from Argentine, 314,000 at Albany, 108,178 at Boston, 76,990 at Baltimore, 296,680 at Los Angeles, 59,902 at Mobile, 175,058 at New Orleans, 38,957 at New York, 236,688 at Philadelphia, 149,286 at San Francisco; corn, from South Africa, 303,000 at Galveston; barley, 5,075 at Buffalo from Canada.

The treasury has released 1,362,145 lbs. of Polish rye flour which has been held up. Sec'y Morgenthau has issued a finding that since the price asked for the flour in the United States is higher than that asked for the same flour in other countries it does not constitute dumping.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23
Chicago	85½	84	82½	80½	82½	82½	85½	84½	84½	85½	85½	84½
Winnipeg*	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	81	80½	80½	80½	80½	81½
Liverpool†	72¾	70¾	70½	69½	72¾	72¾	74	73¾	73¾	75½	75½	76½
Kansas City	86½	85½	82½	80	83½	83½	87	85½	85½	87½	87½	85½
Minneapolis	89½	87½	85½	83½	86½	87½	92½	92½	93	93¾	92½	89½
Duluth, durum	85½	83	80½	79½	80½	80½	85½	85½	85	84¾	85	81½
Milwaukee	85½	84½	82½	80½	82½	82½	85½	84½	84½	85½	85½	
	Corn											
	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23
Chicago	75½	74¾	74½	74¾	75½	75½	76¾	75½	75½	75½	74¾	75¾
Kansas City	76	75½	75	74¾	75½	75½	76¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Milwaukee	75½	75	74¾	74½	75½	75½	76½	75¾	75¾	75¾	74¾	
	Oats											
	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23
Chicago	32	31¾	31½	30½	31½	31½	31¾	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Winnipeg†	32	31¾	31½	30½	31½	31½	31¾	31½	31½	31½	31½	32½
Minneapolis	30¾	30¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	29	28¾	28¾
Milwaukee	31¾	31¾	31½	30¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
	Rye											
	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23
Chicago	44½	43½	43½	43	44½	44½	46½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45
Minneapolis	42½	41½	40½	39½	41½	41½	43½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42
Winnipeg†	39	37¾	36½	36½	37½	37½	38¾	37½	37½	38¾	38¾	38¾
Duluth	42¾	41½	41	40	42	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	43¾	42½
	Barley											
	July 10	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 22	July 23
Minneapolis	38¾	38	36¾	36¾	39¾	39¾	41¾	40	40	38¾	37¾	37¾
Winnipeg†	35½	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	35¾	35	35½	35¾	35¾	35¾

*August Delivery. †October delivery.

Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	308,705	104,369		
Boston	385,301	7,175		
Chicago	1,719,000	2,953,000	1,243,000	3,219,000
Cincinnati	165,000	225,000	43,500	139,500
Duluth	2,098	170,714	265,107	992,069
Ft. William	9,666		8,595	1,082
Ft. Worth	46,500	109,500	52,500	1,500
Hutchinson		4,500		
Indianapolis	1,314,000	1,003,000	889,500	856,000
Kansas C'y	2,212,500	796,500	1,572,000	1,129,500
Milwaukee	666,777	466,550	269,100	764,400
Minneapolis	212,750	783,700	632,690	1,199,540
New Orleans	34,652	267,249	176,911	102,796
New York	774,322	463,878		3,000
Omaha	420,000	518,000	606,147	1,215,200
Peoria	1,077,900	1,052,500	423,400	708,400
Philad'phia	397,121	100,650		
Portland, Ore.	90,077	105,023	40,000	
St. Joseph	258,000	454,500	90,000	501,000
San Francisco	8,600	14,300		
Seattle	1,500	133,500		
Superior		116,183	23,584	824,392
Toledo	97,500	82,500		19,975
Wichita	9,100	113,100	2,600	79,300

Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	9,736	16,372		
Boston	47,495	16,800		
Chicago	467,000	1,246,000	1,558,000	1,174,000
Cincinnati	82,000	98,000	60,000	80,000
Duluth	136,519	16,444	301,687	2,906,557
Ft. William	179,913	479,319	726,187	1,168,792
Ft. Worth	62,000	856,000	42,000	20,000
Indianapolis	220,000	348,000	202,000	498,000
Kansas City	66,000	106,000	64,000	78,000
Milwaukee	54,240	54,240	109,200	436,900
Minneapolis	299,150	386,580	455,240	914,720
New Orleans		42,950	341,047	49,553
New York	57,437	367,375	407,000	
Omaha	94,000	30,000	159,930	88,000
Peoria	60,000	254,000	52,000	320,000
Philadelphia	45,033	28,261		
Portland, Ore.	21,733	176,773	9,178	1,288
St. Joseph	64,000	102,000	8,000	64,000
San Francisco	18,400	85,000		
Seattle		370,000		
Superior	130,401	18,068	238,608	1,118,000
Toledo	104,550	1,144,035	53,735	952,345
Vancouver	92,177	261,448	131,101	479,150
Wichita		1,500		

Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	7,610	27,864	.....	19,987
Boston	.....	31,846	.....	65,109
Chicago	674,000	965,000	1,350,000	1,546,000
Cincinnati	139,600	104,000	284,800	224,000
Duluth	1,547,036	2,958,832	2,038,333	3,301,931
Ft. W'm	11,386,591	10,673,771	9,061,390	25,466,417
Ft. Worth	645,400	3,984,400	315,000	184,800
Galveston			275,000	.....
Hutchinson	956,200	6,875,400		
Indianapolis	56,000	124,000	112,000	69,000
Kansas Cy.	1,547,200	8,948,800	2,820,130	2,602,595
Milwaukee	374,220	791,560	707,496	855,089
Minn'polis	3,902,200	2,487,220	1,694,030	1,752,920
New Orleans	1,400	24,621	15,950	19,575
New York	1,548,000	2,558,000	1,234,000	1,927,000
Omaha	613,813	2,473,600	569,850	722,400
Peoria	38,400	42,000	62,400	34,800
Philadelphia	4,984	27,429	.....	.....
Portl'd, Ore.	415,711	421,609	443,003	5,058
St. Joseph	48,000	534,400	248,000	339,200
San Francisco	23,600	61,300	.....	.....
Seattle	326,200	666,400		
Superior	1,391,637	1,662,249	1,140,760	1,253,328
Toledo	218,400	313,395	692,105	493,750
Vancouver	475,106	2,780,570	2,407,041	3,734,041
Wichita	856,500	7,263,000	418,500	3,966,300

New Home of Milwaukee's Grain Exchange

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, after occupying the old Chamber of Commerce building for fifty-four years, has moved to new quarters in a modern fireproof structure at the S.-W. Corner of East Mason and North Milwaukee streets. The Exchange Hall, which occupies the eighth and ninth stories of the building, is equipped with every facility for expediting the business of members and promoting their comfort. Conveniently arranged and artistically decorated the new quarters are modern in every detail. Large windows along both the north and the south walls of the long trading hall provide abundant daylight. Indirect lighting provides artificial illumination, but it will seldom be needed. The room is soundproof and air conditioned. A line of telephone booths along the south wall of the expansive trading room and telegraph offices at the west end provide quick communication with the outside world.

A large blackboard across the top half of the east wall displays current quotations from the leading grain markets and another blackboard across the top half of the west wall displays quotations from the different stock markets. A pit in the center of the room accommodates the traders in futures and magnificent black walnut tables of generous proportions provide ample space for the advantageous display of grain samples.

Connected with the trading hall is a comfortable clubroom for those having time for a game of checkers or an exchange of anecdotes.

Across the front of the eighth story are the general offices of the Exchange, presided over by Sec'y H. A. Plumb, whose private office opens into and becomes a part of the richly

furnished Directors' Room adjoining. On the same floor is the Transportation Department under the supervision of J. L. Bowlus.

On the ninth floor immediately over the general offices of the Exchange are the Grain Exchange Clearing House under the direction of Jos. Lers, the Grain Inspection Dept. under the active supervision of Allen A. Breed, and the Weighing Dept. under the vigilant guidance of M. H. Ladd. The Exchange has been most fortunate in long retaining the services of experienced and efficient men in charge of its various departments. The inspection department quarters are well lighted from the north, insuring uniform conditions for classifying grain samples.

The entire building is of modern fireproof construction, the wainscoting in the halls being of marble.

All offices in the building have flooring of asphalt composition tile, and all windows are fitted with modern folding steel sash that facilitate the easy opening of each window 0 to 100% in keeping with the wishes of tenant. The progressive spirit guiding the exchange into its most attractive quarters has lured its members to dress up their offices with every business convenience and modern furniture. Some have installed rugs, drapes and Venetian blinds, while others are content with the cheering company of flowers and plants. The progressive spirit has become so contagious throughout the organization that it has put new life and greater zest into the market with real benefit to all.

While most of the grain firms moved into the new home of the Exchange early in May, the formal opening was not celebrated until July 10th. Early that morning with the assistance

of a squad from the American Legion the Stars and Stripes and the Exchange's blue and gold flag were raised from the building's flag pole. Open house was held in the Exchange Hall and in all offices throughout the day. Beautiful bouquets confronted visitors at every turn.

The Banquet

On the evening of the formal opening a magnificent banquet was given at Hotel Schroeder, attended by over 350, including many prominent dealers from other markets. Following the serving of a toothsome menu, Toastmaster Harry B. Hall took charge of the program and directed the proceedings in a delightful manner.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Holmes Whitmore.

O. R. SICKERT, President of the Exchange, delivered an able address, from which we take the following:

President O. R. Sickert's Address

We have assembled here tonight to celebrate and commemorate a very important epoch in the life of this Exchange, one that we hardly dared hope for.

Life is the enabling process from childhood through to old age, and during this period we shall have dissolution or evolution, dependent largely upon perseverance.

Our Exchange is today at a milestone of its existence, attained step by step and secured by that measure of evolution allotted to us. It has been of a material extent, we all know, and limited only by the conditions that this same evolution brought about. 1849 "Board of Trade"—1858 "Chamber of Commerce"—1931 "Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange," and the present day, July 10th, 1935, "Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange." A period of 86 years of service to the public, and to the farmer in particular. When I say service, I mean just that.

In 1849 a few men, realizing the importance of arranging for a suitable market place to move the crops of this State and other sections, organized in Milwaukee a mart of trade for that purpose and called it the "Board of Trade." It proved a convenient, reliable and open market which soon gained supreme favor throughout the country side, necessitating the establishment of regular rules and regulations protecting the trading in all directions, thus giving Milwaukee the distinction of a market center



Opening day in the Exchange Hall of Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange's New Home.
[See pages 68 and 69.]

able to take care of anything entrusted to it with despatch and benefit to all.

The development of this market place since then has been tremendous, its rules and regulations have been improved, changed or modified as situations and conditions demanded, but, in the main, the fundamental rules, the real safeguard of traders, cash or option, stand on the records today in practically the same form as many years ago.

Regardless of political chatter, we stand our ground today with a marketing system that defies improvement in any direction and belies the intimation of self enhancement.

Realization is strong within us that we must have a profit, but who in any endeavor can operate without a profit? Surely none that I know of. What business is handled on so small a margin as the grain trade which is dependent almost entirely on volume?

Years of activity along equitable lines lead us to assume our efforts have been well directed, and we are entitled to the feeling of a service well performed and its emoluments well earned, justifying the celebration staged here tonight commemorating the opening of the new Grain & Stock Exchange building at 741 North Milwaukee street, built and arranged for our needs and purposes.

The Exchange Room is on the 8th floor, with Executive Offices on the 8th and 9th, and of these we are a bit proud, feeling that the coordinated facilities and the beauty of the appointments will enhance the serviceability of the establishment and move the membership to greater effort.

We have many obligations, but perhaps the hardest to meet and fulfill is that heritage left to us by the dim and distant past. The men of that almost forgotten period built under the greatest of difficulties a structure of their own vision. Having no precedents to guide them, they built with foresight and left a monument that even today, in these troublesome times, stands the test of righteousness and has ability to combat the onslaught of powers inimical to the best interests of agricultural pursuits.

For that reason alone it is my desire tonight to withdraw the curtain of the past and recall for you some of the men of the halcyon days gone by that were instrumental in leaving to us the heritage we are so closely fostering today and so strongly endeavoring to perpetuate for the future, because we know by experience that the methods now in use are the best for all concerned.

I need the help of the spirit world in this effort and I can see it is granted as the men of the past approach. They are arriving, as I can see in the aisles ahead. Let me introduce them to you as they pass by. Here is bluff old P. D. Armour, the sage of them all—genial old John Plankinton—the diplomatic Britishers, John and Frederick Layton—the Irish Patriots, the Cudahys, John, Pat and Mike—the Youngs, the Mitchells, the Johnstons, the Bartletts, the Bacons, the Bishops, the Holsteins, etc.

A heritage of this kind must receive the closest possible attention and consideration and we have dedicated ourselves to the task that this market place, so painstakingly established in the dim and distant past and nursed along in the interest of mankind, shall not perish from this land but shall remain as a monument to our forefathers as well as an equitable and reliable market place for future generations.

We are living in a period when man's reason is solely tried. The wealth of individual men is placed before you as the cause of all evil. Is it really that? I doubt it very much. I am inclined to the thought that the real evil is in the man who covets what the other has and wants it by fair means or foul.

Yet, the thought strikes me that they who have might secure their position very strongly by more liberality to those who have not, the industrialist in the wages paid labor and the capitalist by pruning his profits.

In this present day the word "lie" is rather spontaneously used by politicians as well as others, but I believe if we all held closer to the truth or abolished the word "lie" entirely and taught the coming generation that there is as much virtue in truth and honesty today as ever, and cautioned them to apply their minds accordingly, the peoples of the world would attain a much happier existence.

Our road is fairly well defined, our objective quite clear—so we shall follow the road and strive for the objective with determination and without apprehension.

FRED W. SARGENT, Pres. of the Chicago & North Western Railway, a civic leader of whom all friends of good government are genuinely proud, presented a convincing testimonial to the enterprising efficiency of our American Marketing System. He is quoted at length elsewhere in this number.

Inspiring music was furnished by Ray Brown's String Ensemble.

And so ended the much merited celebration of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange's advance to

greater efficiency, and delightful surroundings. May its enterprise reap a greater volume of steady business for all members.

Findings of Farmers' Commission

The Commission appointed by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n to inquire into agencies, laws and regulations affecting grain prices, after taking testimony from 119 witnesses, had made a report from which the following is taken:

Efficiency of the Grain Marketing System.—Grain is marketed at a lower cost than any other agricultural commodity, and at a lower cost in the United States than in any other country. The Federal Trade Commission found the average price spread of grain from the time it left the country elevator until it reached its ultimate destination in the hands of a converter, or feed dealer was 7.53 cents for the crops of 1912-16, and 6.96 cents for the 1919 crop, exclusive of transportation charges. This cost was the total for all terminal agencies including cost of storage. Of course, only part of the grain was stored for any considerable length of time. Costs are probably slightly higher today than when the Federal Trade Commission made its investigation, but are nevertheless relatively low.

The efficiency in marketing grain is due to the following factors:

Grain can be handled easily by machinery and can be stored safely from one harvest to the next.

Grain changes hands from the farmer to the processor, terminal storage agency, or exporter only for cash, and to highest bidder in a widely competitive field.

Everyone who takes title to grain for merchandising or processing can insure against serious loss from price changes by hedging in the futures market.

Grain merchants and processors ordinarily secure adequate finances at low interest rates because of the reduction in risk due to hedging.

Well established grain standards and accurate weights under government supervision insure both quality and quantity to buyer and seller.

Services Performed by Futures Trading in Grain.—Futures trading in contracts to deliver grain as carried on in organized grain exchanges performs many useful services. These services are so well established and function so smoothly that their value is not always recognized. The more important of the services are as follows: Futures trading aids in making a wide liquid market; tends to stabilize prices; makes possible a barometer of future values; makes hedging possible; facilitates the securing of credit; aids in the allocation of supplies.

Futures Trading Aids in Making a Wide Liquid Market.—Future trading increases the number of buyers and therefore widens the market. A wide market with many buyers and sellers is much less subject to monopoly control than a narrow market with few buyers and sellers. Producers of grain would object, and doubtless their objections would be justified if there were only one buyer in the market, or if there were only a few buyers who might work together and "fix prices." Consumers would certainly object if there were only one seller in the market, or a very few sellers who might conceivably pool their interests. Producers might also object to all selling being done by a single agency or a few agencies, because monopolies and semi-monopolies have not always operated efficiently, and seldom operate in the interests of producers and consumers. A wide market is usually a highly competitive market where each seller and each buyer is assured of receiving or paying the demand-supply price.

Neither the United States nor any other nation will become wealthy by producing less of all kinds of products. The adoption of a thirty-hour week, the lavish expenditure of public funds, the curbing of initiative, the restricting of enterprise, the handicapping of industry, and the needless increasing of costs by means of rules, regulations and codes will lead us inevitably to national poverty.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE

The present grain marketing system is an efficient system. Grain is handled at a relatively lower cost than other farm products or than manufactured goods. The margin between the country elevator, and the miller, processor, or exporter is so narrow, aside from the cost of transportation, that the possibility of a material decrease in this margin is decidedly remote.

The price of grain at the large terminal markets reflects demand and supply conditions.

The spread between the price which the farmer receives for his grain and that paid by the miller, or processor, or exporter is narrower than it would be if there were no futures

market. This is because the futures market enables the buyers of cash grain to shift their risks by hedging and decreases the cost of credit. Futures trading also tends to stabilize prices, creates a barometer of future values, and aids in the better allocation of grain supplies throughout the year.

The profits sometimes made by grain speculators are not paid by the producer. They are sometimes, but not always, paid by other speculators. They are often the result of foreseeing future market trends and performing the service of holding grain, or contracts for the future delivery of grain, until the price rises.

No witness offered a substitute for the futures market.

No witness offered a substitute for the present system of grain marketing and no workable plan was presented in any book or pamphlet read by the Commission.

The marketing system was not at fault for the low prices paid for grain in the three years preceding the summer of 1934. These low prices were due primarily to a fall in the world level of prices and to increases in international trade barriers. Secondary causes which were largely the result of the primary causes, were an increase in grain production and a decrease in wheat consumption in several European countries. Wheat accumulated in the United States and Canada which would have been exported under conditions formerly prevailing. A decrease in our exports of pork and lard had a serious effect on the price of feed grains. Another contributing factor was an increase in the production of grain in the Southern Hemisphere. Our low prices were not the result of an increase in the production of grain in the United States, because our total per capita production of food and feed crops for the three years 1931, 1932, and 1933 was materially smaller than for any three preceding consecutive years in the twentieth century.

The payment of a large price for the good will of a firm which has been operating at a loss can hardly be considered as an indication of good business judgment. This is true whether the purchase is made by an ordinary corporation, by a cooperative association, or by a governmental agency.

Wages paid to labor, rent paid for the use of land, and interest paid for the use of capital must all come from the products of the labor, land, and capital. If the product of a nation is small, the return to one or more of these three factors of production must be small. If the product is large, the returns to all three of the factors should be large.

Prosperity comes from production. A program which reduces the volume of production of all kinds of useful goods will not bring national prosperity regardless of the price at which the commodities may sell.

Recommendations.—The present grain marketing system should be permitted to function without material change until such time as defects are found or changes are suggested which experienced grain men consider practical. The restrictions upon futures trading which have proved injurious should be modified. In order that the best possible regulations may be placed in force, a closer cooperation between the grain exchanges and the Grain Futures Administration is recommended. Inasmuch as the entire grain marketing machinery from country elevator to terminal houses is operating under strict codes approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States, no further regulatory legislation should be passed by Congress at this time of agricultural and national emergency.

No legislation should be enacted by Congress which contains ambiguous terms or phraseology, or which grants to executive departments broad interpretive powers.

No legislation should be enacted decreasing the length of the working week below present standards, until productive efficiency has increased to a point which permits a nationally higher average standard of living on the reduced hours of labor than this nation has so far enjoyed.

Agricultural experiment stations, the United States Department of Agriculture, commercial agencies and organizations interested in the prosperity of agriculture, should foster research for discovering new uses for farm products. The recent incorporation of the Farmers' Elevators National Research Bureau in Illinois as a non-profit Ass'n for developing new industrial uses for farm products should have the support of all who are interested in greater prosperity and opportunities for agriculture.

Any statute, existent or proposed, under which codes, rules, and regulations are promulgated, which foster monopoly, increase production or marketing costs, handicap the small business man, impose arbitrary standards, invite strikes, or curb initiative should be opposed by everyone interested in the welfare and prosperity of the people of the United States.

No special privilege should be granted by the federal government, or any agency of the government, either by congressional act, or administrative order, to any individual, corporation, or ass'n.

The Milwaukee Grain Exchange

From the address of Fred W. Sargent, President, Chicago and North Western Railway Co. at banquet celebrating opening of the new home of the Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange

If in our mind's eye we could look back over the long road traveled by this organization we would find that it has not always been an easy one, and that, on the contrary, there have been many obstacles here and there as the years have gone by, each of which, however, has been met with that courage, fearlessness and individual initiative that is typical of the underlying spirit of American progress.

For many years the most serious handicap was that of transportation. Plank roads reaching the city were a luxury, and great dependence was placed not only upon these plank roads but upon such waterway transportation as was feasible.

In 1880, if I have the date correct, an event similar to this was celebrated on the occasion of the opening ceremonies of the then new Chamber of Commerce Building. It was for those days a magnificent structure, beautifully decorated, and in and of itself wrote another chapter commemorating in a large way the development of the Exchange in its relationship not only to the development of the city, but of the great agricultural regions that it served.

I congratulate those responsible for this undertaking, because their enterprise, their courage, their faith in the future, their integrity has given to the City of Milwaukee an industry of indispensable value, and one that has played an outstanding part in the development of this remarkable metropolis.

But over and above all this now means for the City of Milwaukee and its people, it has a second and larger significance, especially in these days of depression, that is national in its scope and its influence. It constitutes a chapter in our economic and social progress that to my mind proves beyond peradventure the value of individual initiative and the orderly development of social and economic relations through evolutionary rather than revolutionary processes.

Only the men who have been a part of

and appreciate the desperate struggles of the past, and whose indefatigable energy has built an organization of this kind can fully appreciate its value as a marketing organization for the farmers of America. This and similar exchanges throughout the nation were not created in a day, nor by fiat of some legislative enactment; they are based on sacrifice, on struggle, and, more valuable than all, on experience and the lessons experience has taught with each passing year. Just as those who did not fight for freedom are apt to forget how easy all might be lost by unwise governmental policies, so, too, those who did not struggle and fight and pass through the evolutionary processes of our great marketing organizations, such as our grain exchanges, are apt to fail in their realization of what these marketing organizations mean, and their inestimable value to the producers of the nation.

Our great grain exchanges, of which this is one, built on the solid foundations of trial and error and experience through evolutionary processes running throughout a large part of our national life, constitute the most efficient organized marketing systems yet devised. They constitute the meeting places of all the sellers and all the buyers of the farmers' grain, giving to the farmers an immediate cash market on a basis that measures in the most sensitive way the best prices obtainable under the immutable laws of supply and demand.

For this reason those in our legislative halls who have not grown up with business, whose knowledge of its machinery has not been acquired through intimate contact with the sacrifices and the evolutionary processes of the past, should exercise the utmost caution in attempting to regulate, for under the guise of regulation we may find destruction, and with destruction, or even hampering restrictions, the real and ultimate loss will fall upon the producers with greater severity than upon those immediately connected with the industry.

The various marketing processes for agricultural products merit conscientious study, and the more I study the more I marvel at the fact that men of genius and enterprise have built great, national grain exchanges that bring together the buyers and sellers throughout the length and breadth of our land, and furnish to our farmers not only an immediate but a reliable and a cash market for their products. This is something the value of which cannot be over-emphasized, and the record of our great exchanges is one of outstanding efficiency and integrity. There may have been here and there abuses, but I am sure that, measured by the vast volume of business transacted, they have certainly been trivial and insignificant, and, therefore, I say to you that you are to be congratulated not only upon the value of this enterprise to the City of Milwaukee, but upon the part it has taken and the enlarged part it will continue to take as the years come and go in the economic and social structure of our country.

Profits. Perhaps I might be permitted to point out that this exchange has now reached that stage in its development where it has assumed responsibilities not only to its membership but to the farmers of the country. You have reached that position where in our intricate and inseparable relationships you are compelled in your own interest to look beyond that narrower horizon which is bounded only by the word "profits." Do not misunderstand me. I do not minimize the value of profits. Profits are indispensable not only for the maintenance of this organization but for the orderly progress of society.

I have often heard it said, and no doubt you have, that the profit system should be abandoned. My own judgment, is based not only on many years of experience but on an intensive study of our economic problems, that when the profit system is abandoned real progress will cease. And by progress I mean not only commercial development but I mean social, spiritual and cultural development. I know of no invention in economic history that has done more to inspire and enthuse men and women everywhere to greater and better efforts than the profit system.

When I hear those in our pulpits now and then preaching against the profit system I am reminded that Christ at no time preached



The Well Lighted Commodious Trading Floor of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.
[See pages 67 and 68.]

against the profit system. On the other hand He used the profit system in one of His greatest parables, and you will remember that the servants who increased their talents and returned more to the master than they had received were highly commended, while he who buried his talents and returned only his original capital was criticized in no uncertain terms.

The strongest motive for achievement, because of the inherent qualities of human nature, may be defined as the hope of reward on the one hand and the fear of failure on the other.

When the profit system is abandoned real progress will cease. Mankind will drift back into that social relationship that our forefathers found among the inhabitants of the wilderness when they pioneered this great continent that we now call America.

Friends of Farmers: However, the time has arrived in the progress of human affairs when we must not limit our horizon to the object of profits only. If you are to progress and discharge the responsibilities now assumed the vision must be broader, greater and more far-reaching than this. You must become true friends of the American farmers. They are your producers. They supply you with the commodities that form the basis of your transactions. Out of the handling of their commodities comes your success or failure. They, too, must be helped to realize their full share in the distribution of the national wealth.

You, in common with other grain exchanges, constitute the meeting place for the buyers and sellers of the world. The wisdom and skill with which you handle these two classes of customers, coupled with the maintenance of the unquestioned integrity and high standard of ethics already developed, will measure the permanence of this institution and the quantity of your success.

I know of no class of men more capable of analyzing the problems that have confronted the American farmers than the members of our great grain exchanges. I believe that your members have a direct and immediate interest in getting the best possible prices for the farmers' products that the market will command, and, therefore, I take advantage of this occasion to say that I believe that our great grain exchanges should exhaust every known effort to maintain their integrity and their continuity against all legislative and demagogic attacks, not only in their own interest but likewise in the direct interest of the great producing element of our people, and the indirect interest of the prosperity of all branches of industry.

I hope I may be pardoned if as a part of this celebration I not only commend you for the outstanding achievements thus far, but in addition thereto beseech you to use your great skill, your organizing ability and your vision as progressive business men to the end of lending every sympathetic assistance possible toward making and keeping agriculture on a prosperous basis.

America can never become prosperous on a philosophy of economic scarcity, and if the 55% of our population dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture can be restored to its rightful place in the division of the national wealth prosperity for all will be immediate and abundant. I say this knowing the great requirements of the agricultural regions, and not only believing but knowing that if agriculture can be made prosperous it offers for the next decade a potential market for our manufactured goods that will bring us into an unprecedented era of prosperity.

You should not hesitate to volunteer your advice and services, and to fight not only for the preservation of these great market places of America, but to help with that same advice, energy and enthusiasm even to the extent of volunteering your services where not asked for to the end of helping to

bring about a more prosperous condition throughout all our agricultural regions.

The American market should be preserved for the American farmer. Whether we like it or not we are living in a nationalistic age, and we must be realistic. During the war and immediately following the war, the nationalistic spirit seemed to grip most of the nations of the earth, and many that were purchasers of our surplus agricultural crops are now growing their own food, and some are producing in a large way for export.

A critical period. As a people we are today passing through one of the most critical periods in our history. No doubt here and there reforms are necessary, and in all probability the time will never come when changing conditions will not require a continued evolutionary improvement in our great marketing organization. We have not reached perfection, and will never do so until human nature itself has become perfect. It is vital, however, as we proceed that we do not overlook the efforts and the sacrifices that have gone before, and that we always keep uppermost in our minds that these outstanding marketing organizations are the natural development of evolutionary processes running throughout the years; that, therefore, forced reforms should only be after earnest and careful study and always with the object and purpose in mind of improving rather than uncertainly restricting or destroying the organization itself.

I believe the great masses of the American people intuitively understand this situation, and prefer to make progress slowly but surely rather than to adopt those policies that are likely to destroy our traditions and these invaluable institutions.

The extent of interference from outside, however, is likely to be measured in a large way by the wisdom and the integrity of internal regulations and practices. My own judgment is that these market places are in the main well-regulated and honestly administered; that the evils are exceptions, but whatever they are they must be and I believe will be eliminated.

In the long view of things there is only one sure road to success. It is the way of struggle and sacrifice. It is not an easy road. It is the highway of service. As men travel it through life they will find many alluring signs pointing only to dangerous detours. The most alluring one usually blazes forth in the night time of depression, and reads: "Take this route and you can have what others have already earned." The end of such a byway is disappointment and disaster.

The hope of America lies with the so-called middle classes of our people. This is so because they cherish freedom. They know the value of constitutional government, and they understand that permanent prosperity can only be built on the solid foundations of work, thrift, self-sacrifice and a just regard for the personal and property rights of others.

Only 11,000 bus. of domestic grain were loaded at the port of New York for export to foreign destinations in the last year, Samuel Knighton, pres. of the New York Produce Exchange, said in his annual address to members. "No better illustration could be given than this act of nature of the imprudence of governmental tampering with markets and attempted price controls, such as the defunct but costly experiment of the late Federal Farm Board, which virtually destroyed our remaining foreign markets and hampered the marketing machinery of the country. In the same manner, the attempt to control production through the A.A.A. became dangerous because of the severe drouth in large grain producing areas of the United States."

New Star Elevator at Bison, Okla.

Elevators have always been constructed with an eye to utility rather than art. But by the judicious use of black paint, brushed heavily on cornices and around the foundation line, Chalmers & Borton have added a touch of artistry to the toneless, dull grey concrete that makes the elevators they build stand out attractively against a western sky.

The 35,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator of the Star Mill & Elevator Co. at Bison, Okla., completed just before wheat harvest, is illustrated herewith. Its 6 inch walls rest on an 18 inch slab footing; its two main tanks are 18 ft. in diameter and 65 ft. high. Between the tanks are three overhead interstice bins.

Attached to one side of the elevator is a 12x28 ft. driveway, with concrete floor, two dump sinks, a Kewanee steel pan and grates. Grates are so placed as to receive grain from the tail gates of trucks of varying lengths, despite the stationary character of the single truck lift at the forward end of the drive. One of the interstice bins spouts to the driveway to supply retail trade.

A steel leg encases the 10 inch, 5 ply rubber covered cup belt that carries 9x5 inch V buckets. This was supplied by Ehram, as was the head drive, the distributor and all spouting. The leg is driven by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor. Out weighing of grain is done thru an 8 bu. Richardson automatic scale.

Several yards from the elevator is a 10x14 ft. frame, iron-clad office. This sets on a concrete foundation, and houses the beam of a 20-ton Howe scale, with 9x22 ft. weighing deck. A small warehouse for housing a small stock of feeds and supplies, sets between the elevator and the office.

"A grave threat to the entire economic structure of this country" is contained in the proposed amendments to the AA Act, according to a signed statement issued July 12 by seven national organizations of advertisers, declaring that "It contains the power not only to regulate and restrict advertising of all commodities embraced in its sweeping provisions, but to prohibit advertising. It threatens the existence of the newspapers, the magazines and the radio,



35,000-bu. Concrete Elevator at Bison, Okla.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Gardena, Cal.—A one-ton mixer was recently installed in the mill of the Wagner Feed Co.

Pleasanton, Cal.—R. A. Nelson has leased the Arendt grain warehouse here and will store grain for farmers. His main office is at Livermore, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n moved its offices from Modesto to this city, on July 15, the new address being Room 511, Bryte Bldg., 7th and J Sts.

Southgate, Cal.—A building permit has been issued to Fish & Harris for the construction of three separate structures at the new stock feeding yard, one of them being a feed mill, of frame construction with corrugated iron roof.

Chowchilla, Cal.—The Cardwell Grain & Milling Co. completed a new grain warehouse the last of June, the second one the company has built this summer. It is of corrugated iron, 60x70 feet, a duplicate of one built last year at this location.

Madera, Cal.—Conrad Shebelut has sold his grain and warehouse business, operated under the name of Saunders Warehouse Co., to the James Grain Co., of San Jose, which has leased the property from Mrs. E. M. Saunders and will operate the local place in conjunction with its San Jose business. Mr. Shebelut has operated this business since 1924, having taken it over at that time from the late E. M. Saunders.

Following is the schedule of suggested dates for sectional meetings to discuss the new feed law and the problems it involves: Petaluma, Aug. 12; San Francisco, Aug. 13; Fresno, Aug. 14; Los Angeles, Aug. 20; Riverside, Aug. 21 (dinner meeting at 6:30 p. m., at Holstrum's Cafe); San Diego, Aug. 22. A meeting will probably be held in Sacramento either before or immediately following the above schedule. In addition to the feed law, "peddler buyers" license, sack law and sales tax will be discussed.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has authorized trading in coarse grain futures for December delivery beginning July 11.

Winnipeg, Man.—J. Harry Rogers, a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died July 7, as the result of an injury to his head due to a fall the day before.

Winnipeg, Man.—Members of the Grain Exchange decided to accept suggestions of the Canadian Government and appoint a supervisor to watch futures trading when pegged prices are removed, to guard against irregularities, and suggested that George McIvor, a present assistant to John I. McFarland, be appointed to the position. McFarland said he would recommend that such a position be arranged for by the new wheat board.

COLORADO

Sedalia, Colo.—The hay warehouse owned by Nelson Bros. Merc. Co. burned late last month.

Limon, Colo.—We are not operating our elevator at present, owing to the short crop last season, but will start it as soon as business will justify.—Regle Bros.

ILLINOIS

Tolono, Ill.—C. A. Zelle has installed a Western Overhead Traveling Truck Lift.

Castleton, Ill.—The Hartz Grain & Lbr. Co. is rebuilding the driveway to its elevator "A."

Witt, Ill.—The Paisley Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric-driven truck hoist.—H.

Adair, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed J. B. Carithers grain buyer at its elevator.

Hazelhurst, Ill.—Miny O'Kane has sold his elevator at this point to Morton Kroh, also of Hazelhurst.

Bates (New Berlin p. o.), Ill.—John Wilson has taken the management of the Lewis Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Murdock, Ill.—We plan installation of a pneumatic type truck lift.—A. T. Porterfield, Porterfield Grain Co.

Hoyleton, Ill.—A new electric-driven truck hoist has been installed in the Muentner & Hemen elevator.—H.

Hinsboro, Ill.—Harry S. Crawford is now traveling for Walter Moorhead, Chicago grain commission merchant.

Rohrer, Ill.—The W. R. Turnbull Elvtr. has been remodeled and a new 22-foot scale installed for large trucks.

Alva, Ill.—The Randolph Milling Co. has completed remodeling its plant and started operating again on July 19.

Peoria, Ill.—The plant of the Neff Flour & Feed Co. has recently been remodeled and a number of improvements made.

Rushville, Ill.—Extensive repairs have been made on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s Elvtr. No. 2, in preparation for the new crop.

McCown (Hume p. o.), Ill.—Construction of a corn crib for additional storage space is contemplated by the Brocton Elvtr. Co.

Carrollton, Ill.—A new electric truck hoist, replacing the old air lift, has been installed in the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator.—H.

Ludlow, Ill.—The driveway of the elevator of Ludlow Elvtr. Co. has been re-roofed with fireproof shingles.—Mgr. W. E. Watson.

Fidelity, Ill.—The elevator of the Fidelity Co-op. Grain Co. has been repaired and put in good shape for handling the new wheat.

Arcola, Ill.—R. C. Horton is the new manager in charge of the Arcola Grain Co.'s elevator owned and operated by the Evans Elvtr. Co.

Whitehall, Ill.—The business of Potts & Sons has been purchased by the Whitehall Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co., which took charge last month.

Pesotum, Ill.—The office building has been removed, and a Western Traveling Overhead Truck Lift has been installed, by the Pesotum Elvtr. Co.

Paxton, Ill.—B. L. Andrews is the new manager of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co., taking the place of B. E. Morgan, who has gone to California.

Champaign, Ill.—B. C. Beach & Co. have installed an all-steel truck lift. Painting the elevator with aluminum paint is the next improvement scheduled.

Clifton, Ill.—Installation of a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform is just being completed at our office.—John Overacker, Clifton Grain Co.

Bondville, Ill.—The elevator of the Bondville Farmers Grain Co. is now under lease to the Federal Elvtrs., who operate it with Paul Coay as local manager.

Tolono, Ill.—The driveway of the V. L. Horton elevator has been strengthened to support the weight of heavy trucks, and an all-steel truck lift has been installed.

Ashkum, Ill.—The Ashkum Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 15-ton Howe Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform, waterproofed with an asphalt-coated deck.

Keensburg, Ill.—French Bros. have recently made a number of improvements at their elevator, including remodeling the office, painting the elevator, adding railroad rails to the new driveway and installing new scales and an automatic truck lift.

Gibson City, Ill.—A new truck scale has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Grain Co.

Alsey, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co., of St. Louis, has leased the Alsey elevator from Mrs. Cecil Northrop and is now operating it, with Jesse Fuller, of Winchester, as manager.

Scarboro, Ill.—The elevator of the Scarboro Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by fire probably due to friction of belts and running machinery as a result of a choke-up on June 25.

Waterloo, Ill.—Waterloo Milling Co. has purchased a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity, with motor drive, and a new corn sheller, furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

West Ridge, Ill.—Our oats storage space has been remodeled and strengthened so it will hold beans, and an all-steel truck lift has been installed in our driveway.—L. M. Scott, Scott Grain Co.

Waverly, Ill.—The partnership of Richard Whalen and Boulware Calhoun, operating as the Whalen Grain Co., has been dissolved. Mr. Whalen will continue the business, Mr. Calhoun retiring.

Leverett, Ill.—L. A. Hershberger, manager and half owner of the elevator operated under the name of J. M. Hershberger & Son, died suddenly the morning of July 16, following two weeks of illness.

Danforth, Ill.—Suffering from a nervous breakdown, Edgar Brockman, manager of the local Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was taken to a hospital in Chicago. At last reports he was making good recovery.

Ottawa, Ill.—A \$10,000 damage suit, based on an alleged breach of contract regarding his employment, has been instituted against the Wallace Grain & Supply Co. by Burdette J. McGrath, former manager of the company.

Meadows, Ill.—The annual report of the Meadows Grain & Coal Co., covering the period from June 1, 1934, to May 31, 1935, shows that the company purchased 333,995 bus. of corn, 30,418 bus. of oats and 3,697 bus. of soybeans.

Argenta, Ill.—Rebuilding of the A. & O. Grain Co.'s elevator that burned May 25 has been started. The new elevator, a duplicate of the former one, will be of wood and galvanized iron. The Decatur Const. Co. has the contract.

Godfrey, Ill.—J. J. Droste, inspector for the Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n of Alton, was recently transferred to the Illinois territory formerly handled by H. A. Canham, who died in January. Previous to entering the insurance business, Mr. Droste was manager of the Godfrey Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Strasburg, Ill.—Platform scales of increased size and capacity have been installed at the elevator of F. F. Yakey, owner of the Bernhard Mill & Elvtr. here, to accommodate large trucks. The former canning factory building has been moved nearer the elevator and will be remodeled for an office building.

Wenona, Ill.—A meeting of the grain dealers of the Streator-Wenona territory was held at the Stanton Hotel here, July 18, at 6:30 p. m., at which time dinner was served. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, was present, and problems of mutual interest to grain men were discussed.

Varna, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., whose elevator burned recently, as reported in the June 26 Journals, will rebuild at once. The elevator was insured for \$7,500. Business will be carried on during the meantime at the Custer elevator, which this company owns.

Peru, Ill.—It is reported that the Illinois Valley Grain & Barge Co. will not operate its grain terminal on the Illinois River at this point this year on account of the shortage of corn. Most of the old corn on hand last year was disposed of by farmers, and the crop last year was so short that most of the corn was saved by the farmers for seed.

Hoyleton, Ill.—Considerable electrical remodeling work is being done at the Clover Leaf Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant. The company has also installed a new truck hoist.—H.

Henning, Ill.—Our elevator burned to the ground July 3 [as reported in the Journals last number]. It was struck by lightning. Had 7,500 bus. of corn in the house and it is all going to burn. It is nearly burned out now [July 10]. We are going to rebuild just as soon as we can get the material on the ground.—Henning Grain Co., Elmer McNeal, mgr.

Peoria, Ill.—Bryant J. Yeck, sec'y of the Luke Grain Co. until the first of the year, when he retired, ended his life by hanging himself in the basement of his home on July 13. Mr. Yeck, who was 42 years of age, suffered a nervous breakdown a few months ago. He served overseas in the World War and was shell-shocked. His wife and two children survive.

Sullivan, Ill.—The West End Elvtr. has been sold by the receiver of the Merchants & Farmers State Bank to P. F. Tabor, of the Sullivan Grain Co., for \$5,200. The Shellabarger Grain Products Co., which has been renting the house, will give possession in August. The receiver came into possession of the elevator thru settlement with Burney McDavid, who was in debt to the bank at the time it closed. Mr. Tabor plans to operate the elevator under his own name, separate from the company.

Savoy, Ill.—The old wood elevator of the Savoy Grain & Coal Co., an antiquated, 40,000-bu. structure, has been dismantled and the wood sold. Part of space formerly occupied by the wood house will be used for a direct, wide driveway to the company's fine 50,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator. Installation of a truck lift in the company's feed mill is a contemplated improvement for this fall. This company has one of the few 20-ton truck scales on Route 45 between Effingham and Kankakee, a Fairbanks machine.

Urbana, Ill.—Corray Bros. have installed a 20-ton Soweigh Scale with 20-foot platform. A few days ago the 1½-ton Diamond T truck of Corray Bros. was lost by fire when its exhaust pipe set fire to wheat stubble and straw that packed against it as it entered a field; insured. The same field of wheat, which was being combined, was set fire earlier in the day by an International truck from the same cause, entailing a loss of three acres of wheat. In this case the difficulty was corrected by cutting the exhaust thru a separate pipe upward at one corner of the cab.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,700, an advance of \$200 over the preceding sale.

Julius N. Frankel has become associated with the grain futures and securities house of Shields & Co. Mr. Frankel was formerly with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Emmett G. Barkor, grain man of this city, has been appointed an additional member of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s stockholders' com'te, with the approval of Federal Judge Holly, before whom re-organization proceedings for the firm are pending.

Fred Bascom joined the Norris Grain Co. on July 8 and his return to the trading floor was welcomed by many. For about thirty-five years he was associated with the Bartlett Frazier Co. and its predecessor, retiring in August, 1933, for a well earned rest. Mr. Bascom will be active in the firm's wheat and rye department.

At a meeting of the Cash Grain Ass'n, held in conjunction with com'tes from the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Illinois, in Chicago last week, opinion was unanimous that some action should be taken on the matter of trucking. President John J. Murphy, of Bartlett Frazier Co., appointed a com'te to investigate all possibilities of meeting the situation and some action is anticipated before long.—Frank Haines, sec'y, J. H. Dole & Co.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Henry Holt, of Indianapolis, Ind., a partner in Thomson & McKinnon; Edward J. White, of Chicago; Walter S. Atchison, of Winnipeg; Simon J. Shlenker, Melville, F. Sachs and James E. Sauter, of New York City; Albert M. Adams, Albert Matheson and James Esden, of Chicago. Memberships transferred: Estate of Walter R. Batsell, Walter A. Hovey, Raymond W. Baxter, Edward L. Mansbach, Estate of Sumner W. Cobb, Estate of Watson S. Moore.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade approved a change in the rules, ending restrictions on corporate memberships, by a vote of 346 to 264, on July 17. Under the amended rule corporations may become members of the exchange clearing house with full clearing privileges, but the membership in the exchange proper is still restricted to individuals. Several corporations already hold clearing memberships, but they were acquired prior to Apr. 1, 1929, when the limited membership rule went into effect. The section of the amended rule applying to corporations is as follows: "A corporation may become a member of the clearing house if two of its bona fide and active executive officers are members of the Board of Trade and have registered their memberships for the use of the corporation under the provisions of rule 226." The clearing privileges granted to corporations apply to commodities only. Security transactions can not be cleared for corporations.

Judge Holly on July 22, learning that the R.F.C. had refused a loan to the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation because it would not bolster employment, ordered transfer of the lease of the C. & N-W. Ry. Calumet Terminal Elevator to the Cargill Grain Co. of Minneapolis on its offer of \$70,000 cash for 60 days' lease. The Cargill Co. will take over the 3,000,000 bus. of Polish rye in the 10,000,000-bu. elevator at a premium of 2 to 7 cents above the market as fixed by arbitration. The Rosenbaum family opposed and the creditors com'te favored the transfer of the elevator. The company still has a large storage capacity in other houses. The court has set July 25 for a hearing on the re-organization. The plan of reorganization proposed tentatively provided for recapitalization of the Turner Hudnut Grain Co. and the Chicago Elevator Co., Inc., two Rosenbaum subsidiaries not under the court's jurisdiction, to compromise present Rosenbaum Grain Corporation and Chesapeake Corporation debts and obtain necessary new capital. Under the plan creditors would receive 3 per cent debentures for their claims, which would be redeemed serially on the basis of priority of present claims at undetermined dates within five years. Class A and B stockholders of Rosenbaum Grain would receive only the right to subscribe to new stock in the Hudnut Co.

INDIANA

Bippus, Ind.—Mayer Grain Co. has installed an electric hoist in the elevator driveway.—L.

Albion, Ind.—Ordine Trier, of South Whitley, is now with the Stiefel Grain Co. here.—L.

Bluffton, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. has installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Roby, Ind.—The American Maize Co. is erecting six concrete corn storage tanks, at a cost of \$53,000.

Poseyville, Ind.—The buildings of the Poseyville Grain & Feed Co. have been repainted and several improvements around the plant have been made.—W. B. C.

Spencer, Ind.—The Spencer Mill Co., operated by Omer Brewer, has installed a new dump and scales.—H.

New Salem, Ind.—The Milroy Grain Corp. has leased and is now operating the New Salem Elvtr.

Brazil, Ind.—Clay Co. Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Brems (Knox p. o.), Ind.—The Brems Grain Co. is rebuilding cupola, adding new siding and painting the elevator.—L.

Newport, Ind.—The Newport Grain Co. has opened for business here, under the direction of Leland Moore, of Perrysville.

Sims, Ind.—Bruce Haycock is installing a new Kelly Duplex Cutter Head to improve the quality of his cracked corn.

Foraker, Ind.—A large-size hammer mill, driven by electric motor, has been installed by the Hoover Lbr. & Grain Co.

North Manchester, Ind.—Have just installed new electric truck hoist and remodeled driveway at my elevator here.—Clay Syler.

Anderson, Ind.—A new electric truck dump has been installed by the Wellington Milling Co., and a new concrete driveway put in.

Mongo, Ind.—A new warehouse will be erected by the Mongo Elvtr. Co. and a feed mixer installed. Farm implements are also being added to the company's sidelines.

Silver Lake, Ind.—Equipment has been installed by the Silver Lake Elvtr. for making all kinds of laying and chick mashers. The basement has also been refinished.

New Harmony, Ind.—An electric truck dump is being installed in the former Ford Milling Co. plant, recently bot by N. E. Morris, as reported in the Journals last number.

Markleville, Ind.—A new electric truck dump has been installed in the Markleville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, of which Vern Slaughter is manager, and a new cement driveway completed.

Lawrence, Ind.—The Lawrence Coal & Grain Co. has succeeded the Lawrence Feed & Fuel Co. as operators of the elevator here. W. S. Askren and H. E. Vansickle are the new proprietors.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Richard W. Latham, 54 years old, associated with the Mt. Vernon Milling Co., died at the United States Marine Hospital at Evansville after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Sunman, Ind.—The Sunman Flour Mills, owned by Ed Koehl, of Reading, O., has been sold to John Webber, of Brookville, Ind., who formerly operated the Webber Mills at Brookville, destroyed by fire last spring.—H.

Sheridan, Ind.—Leslie Wallace has bot the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s business and property here, the price reported as \$12,000, including inventory. Mr. Wallace and his father, L. O. Wallace, of Terhune, were at one time associated together at this elevator.

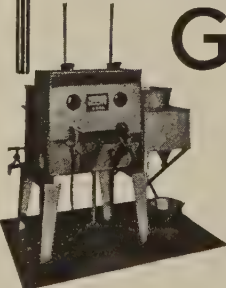
LaCrosse, Ind.—A new elevator, replacing the one destroyed by fire last fall, is planned by the V. M. Weinkauff Grain Co., work to be started in about three weeks. Mr. Weinkauff plans to use two portable elevators during the harvest, located where the old elevator stood.

Milligan, Ind.—A concrete floored, frame, iron-clad addition is being built on the storage and feed mill building of the Greene Township Farm Buro to accommodate a cleaner and a bin for grain storage. Another building is being fitted with racks for handling machinery parts.—Harry Ramsey, mgr.

Rockville, Ind.—The Parke County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., which recently installed a 60-h.p. Van Severen Diesel Engine to run its plant at a fuel cost of 16 cents per hour, contemplates modernizing the interior of its mill building and construction of a 40x100-foot, single-story, frame, iron-clad warehouse for storing of fertilizer, fencing, tankage, etc., this fall.—F. E. Rose, mgr.

Evansville, Ind.—Appointment of Udell C. Young as General Foods manager of all manufacturing and transportation has been announced by Edgar Igleheart, pres. of Igleheart Bros., Inc., here. Young was previously manager of General Foods' eastern plants. He takes over the former duties of Austin S. Igleheart, who was recently transferred to direct the company's sales and merchandising activities. Young will direct the production activities of 35 other General Food plants.—W. B. C.

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval
Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers

Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel
Testers
Emerson Dockage
Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Lapel, Ind.—The Citizens Grain Co. held a public opening, to which every one was invited, on July 6, of its plant, the former Shetterly Bros. elevator and mill, which it has remodeled and fitted with new machinery, as previously reported. Ice cream and soft drinks were served free to all in the evening, and a band concert was given by the school band. The working of the elevator and feed mill was explained.

Tipton, Ind.—Henry Clay Clark, well known thruout Indiana thru his connection with the grain business, died at Beechwood Hospital, July 14, due to injuries received in an accident two weeks before, while putting up hay. Mr. Clark was in the mow, when a forkload of hay fell on him, crushing him to the floor, breaking several ribs, an arm and a leg. Mr. Clark had been engaged in the grain business at several points, including Tipton, Colfax, Lebanon, Hartford City, Frankfort and Oklahoma City. At the time of his death he was not operating an elevator. He was 73 years old.

LaFayette, Ind.—The present soybean production and storage and the feed warehouse facilities of the Ralston Purina Co. here are to be doubled, contract having been given to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., the new bins and warehouse to be located west of the present plant and to be completed by Oct. 10, in time for the new bean crop. The addition will give the company storage capacity for 250,000 bus. of beans, and will be of re-inforced concrete and steel. Additional bean presses and another diesel engine will be installed. The present bean oil capacity of the plant, 2,000 gallons per day, will be doubled.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Speedway Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 2,000 shares at \$1 per share; incorporators: Gray H. Moffett, Rodney O. Townsend and Louisa S. Moffett; to manufacture and deal in livestock and poultry feeds.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting and outing of the Indianapolis Grain & Hay Ass'n, held June 25: Pres., Charles S. Weirick; vice-pres., Claude E. Record; sec'y, J. E. Keifer, and treas., Dale Phillips. E. F. Winslow was the winner of the annual golf tournament.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Millers Ass'n, held in this city June 28, the following officers and directors were elected: Pres., Noiland C. Wright, Anderson; vice-pres., Hadley Clark, Cambridge City; sec'y, W. C. Thomas, Marion; directors: H. A. Dutschke, F. R. Garver, George Rinkel, C. M. Hansel.

Word comes from Hendersonville, N. C., the present abode of Bert A. Boyd, formerly of this city, that this well known Hoosier grain man, who himself wielded a wicked golf club, offered a prize for the biggest "dub" produced in the Chamber of Commerce contest held in that southern city on July 17, and also that the "golf widow" was not to be forgotten when prizes were distributed. Mr. Boyd presented a prize of one cent in American money, per stroke, to the golfer with the highest score in the first round.

IOWA

Cylinder, Ia.—A new 20-ton truck scale with a 22x9-foot platform has been installed by the Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Midvale (Huxley p. o.), Ia.—The Midvale Grain Co. is re-roofing its plant and doing other repair work.—A. T.

Hardy, Ia.—I. A. Lovre, former manager of the Davenport Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, has gone to Elkton, Minn.

Nevada, Ia.—The Clark-Brown Grain Co. has installed a new 20-ton truck scale at its local elevator, with a 20-foot platform.

Leland, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is re-roofing its feed and coal bins and making other repairs and improvements at its elevator.

Ross, Ia.—Ray Borton has been appointed manager of the Bartlett Frazier Co.'s elevator here, taking over his new duties July 15.

Kamrar, Ia.—A new 250-pound air pressure tank has been installed by the Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co., to take care of large size trucks.

Blencoe, Ia.—The Barnes Elevtr. was opened late in June by the B. C. Christopher Co., of Kansas City, with Don Mintun as local manager.

Ringsted, Ia.—A 20-ton scale, having a 28x9-foot platform, has been installed by the Farmers Grain & Produce Co. and the elevator leg repaired.

Clarksville, Ia.—F. A. Hoppner, of Allison, has been made manager of the Potgeter Grain Co.'s elevator to relieve Ray Martin, who is now on the sick list.—A. T.

Minburn, Ia.—The new office building of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. has been completed and is now being occupied. Installation of new scales has also been completed.

Adel, Ia.—Danielson Grain Co. is painting its coal sheds a deep red color, which is an improvement. The company recently finished decorating the office interior.—A. T.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—The Fraser-Smith Grain Co. has transferred Fred Albertson, former representative of the company at Estherville, Ia., to this point, where he will cover a larger territory.

Chatsworth, Ia.—We have leased the Ralph Mangan elevator at Chatsworth, and Charles Marshall, former grain buyer of Hudson, S. D., will be in charge of the elevator.—Sioux Valley Grain Co. (Canton, S. D.)

Avoca, Ia.—The elevator, office, warehouses and oil tanks of the Farmers Grain & Oil Co. have been painted silver with black trimmings, making an attractive appearance.

Estherville, Ia.—The John E. Greig Grain Co. has remodeled its offices, improvements including new furnace and plumbing, new interior, hardwood flooring and stucco exterior.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Profits of more than \$5500 for the last year, July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935, were announced by the Pomeroy Co-op. Grain Co. at the annual stockholders' meeting.—Art Torkelson.

Lone Rock, Ia.—The elevator equipment of the Lone Rock Exchange Co. was recently improved by the addition of a new 20-ton truck scale, with a 26x9-foot platform to accommodate large trucks.

New London, Ia.—A. D. Hayes, organizer of the A. D. Hayes Co., which operates a number of grain elevators in southeastern Iowa, died at his home in this city on July 3. Mr. Hayes, who was 71 years of age, was a former director of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, and had been mayor of New London. His widow and five children survive him.

Milwaukee as a Market

Recognizing the importance and the possibilities of grain marketing operation in Milwaukee, the long-established firm of

BARTLETT FRAZIER Co. of Chicago

has entered the cash grain business with headquarters in the new Grain and Stock Exchange Building, with Mr. L. J. Beck as manager.

Milwaukee, by reason of location and transportation, is a natural primary market for the barley crop of five states that have two-thirds of the producing acreage of the United States. We have made a special feature of barley marketing and our close touch with the leading barley users enables us to offer efficient service to both producers and consumers of this grain.

By reason of our Terminal Elevators located at Burlington, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska; St. Joseph, Missouri; Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Indiana Harbor, Indiana; Chicago and Sheldon, Illinois, and our Branch Offices in all markets, we offer exceptional services in prompt and efficient handling of all cash grains.

Consignments are solicited and bids on grain "to arrive" may be had by wire or 'phone.

Cash and futures business solicited for all markets.

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.

Grain and Stock Exchange
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
'Phone Marquette 1650.

Albert City, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have voted to buy the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator and use it as an auxiliary elevator and storehouse. This will give the company a total capacity of 100,000 bus. The Farmers Co. has also bot the produce business of E. E. Willey.

Ruthven, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of a new elevator, to be located about 100 feet east of the present building, to be of cribbed construction, covered with metal, 28x31 feet, 75 feet high, capacity 25,000 bus.

Bode, Ia.—We are building a new office and feed warehouse at this point, installing new scales, completely rebuilding the driveway, making two new approaches, and building a larger pit. This elevator will now be equipped to handle the larger trucks much easier.—Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Thornton, Ia.—The Sondergaard Produce Co. sold its recently acquired elevator (formerly the Hynes Grain Co.'s) to Otto Wagner, of Conrad, who is repairing it and expects to be ready to handle grain by Aug. 1. Mr. Wagner has owned and operated an elevator at Conrad for a number of years.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—I have bot E. W. Miller & Co.'s elevator here, which gives me the only two elevators at Coon Rapids, with a total storage capacity of 120,000 bus. I also handle a full line of farm implements and have the only feed grinding mill at this station.—William Grettenberg, William Grettenberg Grain Co.

Estherville, Ia.—John E. Greig, who operates a chain of elevators with headquarters here, believes the depression is over, as he is building a new home on his farm east of town that will cost him approximately \$20,000. According to reports it will consist of nine rooms and be 30x90, all modern conveniences to make it most comfortable.—Art Torkelson.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—J. A. Lindebak and W. P. Hemphill opened a grain merchandising and brokerage business as the Emmetsburg Grain Co. on July 15. Mr. Lindebak was formerly active as manager of the Sanford & Lindebak elevator at Luverne and is still interested there while Mr. Hemphill was associated with the Pletch Grain Co., at Algona, for nine years.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Grain Co., owner of one of the two elevators here on the river front, has started construction of a cottonseed mill, the building to be 30x40 feet. While cottonseed, received in the raw state and reground for feed for livestock, will be the main product handled, other products, including small grain and corn, will also be made into feed.

Sloan, Ia.—The Farmers Cereal Co. recently built a new foundation for its office and changed its location to west of where it formerly stood. It has been raised several feet and an addition put on to make it more convenient. It will soon be painted and Mgr. McElwain stated he thought he might try aluminum paint on it. The changes have much improved the elevator.—Art Torkelson.

Paulina, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. purchased the Cannon Elvtr. here for \$17,000. Possession will be given Aug. 1. The elevator is of concrete construction, has a storage capacity of 125,000 bus. and will be used for storage only. The elevator has been leased for the last eight years by the Quaker Oats Co. under the management of John Tjossem. The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is made up of 136 stockholders with George J. Rohwer as manager.—A. T.

Primghar, Ia.—The writer is now manager of the Primghar Grain Co., formerly the Farmers Mutual Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Primghar. Roy Bennett, who has been manager here for the Farmers, is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Colton, S. D., which the writer managed for the past 13 years.—A. C. Wettstad, mgr., Primghar Grain Co. [Another report says that John Greig of Estherville, Ia.; W. V. Willey, of Sibley, Ia., and Mr. Wettstad bot the Farmers Mutual elevator, and that they contemplate expanding the business.]

KANSAS

Burlingame, Kan.—A new rope drive has been installed in Fred Beverly's elevator.

Clearwater, Kan.—Ed Solter has had a Palmer Vacuum Suction Cleaner installed at his elevator.

Lewis, Kan.—The Vosburgh Grain Co. has opened its elevator here, with Bob Mitchell in charge.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co.'s Mill "B" was damaged by lightning several weeks ago.

Padonia, Kan.—The manager of the W. R. Browning Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, E. N. Cox, has moved to Salina.

Rock, Kan.—An automatic belt shifter has been installed on the air compressor at the elevator of H. E. McDaniel.

Valley Falls, Kan.—The Reichert Elvtr. Co. has leased the McLeod Elvtr. here and are ready to handle the new wheat.

Edmond, Kan.—Fred Nelson has cleaned up the site of his former elevator in readiness for a new one to be built in its place.

Solomon, Kan.—The Solomon Grain Co. has installed a new air pump at its elevator, capable of handling all types of trucks.

Belmont, Kan.—On July 16 the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its stock at this location from fire of undetermined origin.

Wakefield, Kan.—Following a short illness, Herbert L. Merritt, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator here for a number of years, died recently.

Manchester, Kan.—George Patterson, 23 years of age, manager of the Manchester Grain Co., met his death July 5, by drowning in the Santa Fe reservoir.

Bavaria, Kan.—W. S. Jones, who has been managing the Shellabarger Grain Co.'s elevator at Grinnell, Kan., has been transferred by the company to this point.

Wakarusa, Kan.—An elevator is under construction here on a Santa Fe switch for Mr. DeWitt, owner of a feed store here. The Ernest Engineering Co. has the contract.

Blue Rapids, Kan.—Additional cleaning equipment and a new heating plant have been installed by the Blue Rapids Milling & Elvtr. Co. A house for flour storage was erected also.

Salina, Kan.—E. N. Cox, former manager of the W. R. Browning Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Padonia, Kan., is now associated with the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. at this point.

Sawyer, Kan.—The Sawyer Equity Exchange has recently completed an ironclad warehouse which will be used for handling oil in connection with its other elevator business.—C. R. M.

Norton, Kan.—A brick building to be 120x60 feet is planned by the Norton Feed Mill, of which E. H. Dean is the proprietor, also the installation of an additional feed mixer and truck scales.

Solomon, Kan.—George Evans, manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator for several years past, has resigned, due to poor health, and has been succeeded by Mr. Clark, of Lincoln, Kan.

Wichita, Kan.—W. F. McCullough, head of the grain department of the Kansas Milling Co., has returned to his home from the hospital, where he has been taking the rest cure, but is not yet back "on the job."

Grinnell, Kan.—H. F. Hoover has been appointed manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding W. S. Jones, who has been transferred to the company's elevator at Bavaria, Kan.

Norwich, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed new 15-ton scales having a platform 22x9 feet. The old scales had been in use 17 years and were still giving good service, but the large trucks of today demanded larger scales.

Beaver, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co., of Salina, Kan., has had installed at its local plant a steel grate and hopper 4x8 feet and an Ehrsam Pneumatic Truck Lift with 75-inch travel. Ben Munson & Sons had charge of the installation.

McCune, Kan.—A. L. Shanholtzer has leased the H. L. Stewart Grain Co.'s elevator, which he is putting in shape to receive the new crop. The house has been closed since a little over a year ago, when Mr. Stewart, the owner, went to California.

Lyons, Kan.—John J. Vanier and associates will operate the former Central Kansas Milling Co.'s plant, recently sold by the receiver, as reported in the June 12 Journals, under the name of the Central Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., which Mr. Vanier has formed. The wheat storage capacity of the plant is 100,000 bus. W. F. Drees has been made manager. The mill will be modernized and the capacity may be increased.

Springvale (Croft p. o.), Kan.—The following letter, which is self-explanatory, has been received from Gordon Faulkner, local manager for Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., at Springvale: "In your Grain & Feed Journals of June 26, you had in your grain and feed trade news under heading of Springvale, Kan., that Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Kansas City, had sold their local elevator to the Arkansas City Flour Mills Co., of Arkansas City, Kan. That is a mistake. The way it should be is that the Arkansas City Flour Mills Co., of Arkansas City, sold its elevator at Springvale, to Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., of Wellington, Kan."

KENTUCKY

Rose Hill, Ky.—This town's first roller mill was opened July 1 by F. D. Coleman, under the name of the Rose Hill Milling Co. The capacity of the mill is 25 barrels of flour a day.

MICHIGAN

Westphalia, Mich.—A feed mixer will be added soon to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Maurice Baker is the manager of the Three Rivers Feed Co., which recently opened here.

Homer, Mich.—The Homer Farmers Elvtr. Co. is reported to have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Detroit.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Miss Virginia Lee Zinn is a new arrival at the home of Don Zinn, of A. K. Zinn & Co., grain and feed dealers, and his wife. She arrived on June 28.

Howell, Mich.—The elevator here recently bot by Floyd S. Stiles, as reported in the June 26 Journals, will be operated as the Community Elvtr. & Fuel Co., with Mr. Stiles as manager.

Elkton, Mich.—It is rumored that Elkton is being considered as a possible location for the Grain Processors Corp., now located at Detroit. The corp. is also considering the re-establishment of a fleet of portable bean grading machines.

Cressy, Mich.—The feed mill constructed about a year ago and owned by Harvey and Leslie Enzian, brothers, burned at 1 a. m., July 15, after being struck by lightning; loss, \$5,000; partly insured. Ninety tons of hay, two feed grinders and two large motors were lost in the fire.

Springport, Mich.—Holbrook Bros., wholesale dealers in farm produce, have bot the elevator of the G. E. Bursley Co., closed last December, when the company retired from the business, as reported at that time. Bruce Halleck will act as local manager of the elevator. Feed and flour will be manufactured. Holbrook Bros. own several large farms and stores thruout the state.

MINNESOTA

Sherburn, Minn.—An auxiliary truck dump was recently installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Mankato, Minn.—A feed mixer will soon be installed at the plant of the Hubbard Milling Co.

Milroy, Minn.—H. E. Regnier has been appointed manager of the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Goodhue, Minn.—The Goodhue Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n has renewed its articles of incorporation for 30 years.

Wabasso, Minn.—The feed mill here formerly operated by C. J. Flaig has been taken over by his son, V. C. Flaig.

Consign

Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY—OMAHA

Roseau, Minn.—Seth Gavelin has been appointed manager of the Northern Seed & Grain Co.'s elevator at this point.

Nicollet, Minn.—The Nicollet Farmers Exchange has installed a 15-ton truck scale and rebuilt its elevator driveway.

Nerstrand, Minn.—Owen Gassedalen has been appointed manager of the Nerstrand Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Ulen, Minn.—O. J. Brown, manager of the Ulen Grain & Fuel Co.'s elevator, has had the elevator repainted, and also put in good repair.

St. Hilaire, Minn.—Among improvements to its local elevator planned by the Barzen Co. are a new scale, air hoist and additional bin space.

Minnesota Lake, Minn.—A 20-ton truck dump scale has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. It has a 26x9-foot platform and a steel weighbridge.

Dundee, Minn.—William M. Jans has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has been succeeded by Lennis Hedburg of Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Farmers Exchange Co. (which succeeded the Independent Co-op. Co. here about a year ago) has painted and re-arranged the interior of its office.

New Ulm, Minn.—A 75-h.p. diesel engine, equipped with a generator to supply the electric motors now in use, has been installed in the feed plant and hatchery of Stork Bros.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, closed for the past year, is opening for business again, with Herbert Ortenblad, formerly of Murdock, as manager.

Grogan, Minn.—A new scale has been installed and a new driveway and retaining wall put in at the elevator here of which H. H. Lickfett is manager. The house has been repainted also.

Duluth, Minn.—H. J. Atwood, of the Atwood-Larson Co., of this city and Minneapolis, has the sympathy of the trade in the recent death of his wife, following a week's illness, in a hospital in this city.

Minneapolis, Minn.—M. L. Remund is now associated with the Benson-Quinn Co., at its local office. He was formerly manager of the cash grain department of the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co., also of this city.

Wanamingo, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, about the middle of June, who forced open the safe and got away with loot consisting of \$300 in cash and a \$1,000 treasury note.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—W. D. Gates is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, coming from Elliott, N. D., where he has been manager of the Farmers Supply Co.'s elevator for years.

Roseau, Minn.—The Reine brothers, farmers living two miles south of here, have completed construction of an elevator on their farm 51 feet high, covered with galvanized sheet iron and having a capacity of 10,000 bus.

Worthington, Minn.—Grain elevator men of southwestern Minnesota held their annual summer gathering here, at Chautauqua Park, on July 21, together with their families.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—W. L. McGee has sold his elevator here to the Eagle Roller Mill Co. and has been retained as manager, and will continue to be assisted by Ray Schroepfer. Improvements are planned by the new owners.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—Thieves entered the offices of the Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n and the P. C. Frazee Mill & Elvtr. during the same night recently, getting away with about \$150, most of which was from the latter company's office.

Baudette, Minn.—The Marvin Grain, Lbr. & Seed Co.'s new 20,000-bu. elevator here, described in detail in the Mar. 27 Journals, has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. and received its first load of grain during the last week of June.

Duluth, Minn.—Carl J. Carlson has been named chief clerk of the Duluth grain inspection and weighing departments by George H. Lund, chief grain inspector for Minnesota, following the discharge of 29 employees, who will be replaced by nine others. Mr. Lund stated that economy was necessary in the offices because of a \$23,000 deficit last year.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Dinham-Seim Co., Inc., grain commission house, has opened offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. William A. Dinham, former vice-pres. of the Benson-Quinn Co., is pres., and Julian B. Seim, also formerly with the latter company, is vice-pres.

Granite Falls, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its fifth annual picnic here, June 16, at Memorial Park. After the picnic lunch, entertainment was provided by instrumental and vocal music, clog dancing by the children, rope skipping, etc. The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Flynn, of the Great Northern Railway, whose subject was "Other People's Money." He referred to the manner in which politicians of today are spending the tax money of the people. George P. Sexauer, of Brookings, S. D., a charter member of the ass'n, after a brief talk presented Pres. Wolcum, on behalf of the members, with a handsome watch as a token of their appreciation of his work for the ass'n. It was decided to hold the next monthly meeting, at Brookings, S. D., on July 9.

MISSOURI

Cuba, Mo.—The flour mill of Hertlien Bros. is being rebuilt.

Salem, Mo.—It is reported that building of a flour mill here is contemplated by the Hughes Supply Co.

Weableau, Mo.—Equipment for a 75-barrel flour mill is being installed here by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Exchange.

St. Joseph, Mo.—C. C. Plumlee's feed mill and grocery burned at 2 a. m., June 30. A man living across the street from the plant was reported to have heard an explosion before the building burst into flames.

Carrollton, Mo.—B. F. Knipschild & Bros., of Norborne, Mo., have completed their new elevator here, built by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co., as previously reported. It is under the management of Alford Knipschild. Feed will be handled also.

Plainfield, Mo.—J. F. Roach & Son, local elevator firm, recently sold two men two truckloads of corn, taking in payment two checks drawn on a Brookfield, Mo., bank which has not operated for four years. The men were later arrested at Milan, Mo., charged with obtaining property under false pretenses.

Norborne, Mo.—The Brunswick Feed & Elvtr. Co., of Brunswick, Mo., Guy E. Hall manager, is the new owner of the elevator here formerly owned by the Seward interests, which were active in the grain business in this state for a number of years. The elevator has a capacity of 22,000 bus. and is in good condition. It is equipped with machinery for the manufacture of feed. The Brunswick Co. operates a third elevator at Triplett, Mo.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

New members in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Alfred W. Mansfield, of Thomson & McKinnon, on transfer from H. T. Hermes, of the same firm.

At the recent annual election of officers of the Southwestern Millers League, held in this city, the following were chosen: Pres., E. H. Hogueland; treas., W. R. Duerr; sec'y and traffic manager, I. M. Herndon; chairman of the board of directors, George E. Hincke; vice-chairman, C. C. Kelly.

Fire at the Frisco Elvtr., operated by the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., caused by friction due to the breaking of an elevator belt, July 15, at 11:30 a. m., destroyed the headhouse and unit "M" of the warehouse; loss, estimated at \$150,000 to the structure, \$50,000 to the machinery and \$50,000 to contents; covered by insurance. The elevator, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., contained 30,000 bus. of wheat and 8,000 bus. of corn. This unit of the Frisco Elvtr. adjoined the "Memphis" unit, which burned June 10, as reported in the Journals June 26.

PROTEIN TESTS. .75c

TESTS INCLUDE MOISTURE AND ARE MADE IN DUPLICATE—HIGHER PREMIUMS AND CROP VIABILITY MAKE PROTEIN TESTS ESSENTIAL.

ST. JOSEPH TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.
CORBY BLDG. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Trading in oats futures on the Board of Trade was resumed on July 10 for the first time since July, 1927, the interest developing because of the large commercial crop expected in this area this season. Trading was in the September delivery, which opened at 30¼ cents and closed at 30½.

Kansas City, Kan.—The public works administration at Washington has approved a loan and grant for the proposed terminal elevator here to cost \$1,456,000, at Kaw Point, where the Kaw River empties into the Missouri, the house to be equipped with facilities for loading and unloading barges on the latter river. Thirty per cent of the amount will be an outright grant, it is reported, and the rest will be a loan. The elevator will have a capacity of 3,000,000 bus., with a headhouse capacity of 150,000 bus. Enough ground will be available to increase the size to 6,000,000 bus. later. About five miles of switching tracks will be built and a viaduct will reach from the river bluff to the proposed levee where the barges will tie up. Dikes will be built to safeguard the property. Horner & Wyatt are the consulting engineers for the entire project, which will be started this fall. Mentioned as the probable lessee is the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.

MONTANA

Creston, Mont.—New bins, elevators, spouts, etc., are being installed in the plant of the Gatiss Milling Co., in preparation for the manufacture of white flour this fall.

Tiber, Mont.—Contract for the installation of a 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale at this point for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has been given to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Chester, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has given the contract for the installation of a 15-ton Howe Scale, with dump and other general repair work to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lambert, Mont.—Art Bailey was recently appointed manager of the Treasure State Grain Co.'s elevator, Mr. Johnson, who has been operating the elevator during the past winter and spring, remaining as assistant.

Roberts, Mont.—The Case Grain Co., of Minneapolis, has been incorporated in this state, to operate grain elevators and warehouses; capital stock, \$100,000; principal office in Montana to be at Roberts, with David Robinson as the company's representative. The company claims to have \$40,000 invested in Montana.

Malta, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. (whose elevator burned last month, as reported in the Journals last number) has given the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for rebuilding, the new building to be frame, ironclad, with new machinery and conveyors, driveways, etc. The former elevator contained at the time of the fire 3,000 bus. of wheat and 600 bus. of oats. A car that had just been loaded with barley that day, also burned. The loss was said to be covered by insurance.

NEBRASKA

Sutherland, Neb.—H. E. Day, Jr., of North Platte, is the new manager of the Sutherland Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Hastings, Neb.—J. L. Young is now in charge of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.'s branch office in this city.

Dixon, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. is the new owner of the Farmers Union Elvtr. at this point. Possession was given July 20.

Wilcox, Neb.—Roy M. Strong has let a contract to Eck Olsen for the installation of a Strong-Scott Dump and Steel Grates.

Merna, Neb.—Verne Abernathy is the manager of the elevator here recently bot by John R. Jirdon from the Crittenden Grain Co.

Minutaire, Neb.—L. P. Luper has had a new 6-foot Winters Truck Dump installed in his elevator by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

Dix, Neb.—A new six-foot truck lift has been installed at the elevator of Gene Binning, the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. making the installation.

Lincoln, Neb.—On July 17 fees for the inspection of grain warehouses were fixed by the State Railway Commission at \$4 for the first inspection and \$2 for subsequent certifications.—Art Torkelson.

Scotia, Neb.—Scotia Grain & Implement Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: George P. Hoke, Fred Bremer and Gladys Meyer.

Ruskin, Neb.—N. H. Jensen and C. S. Andersen have sold the east elevator here, which they operated as the Home Grain Co., to Henry Wagener.

Albion, Neb.—The Cherny & Watson Lbr. Co. is building a new and wider driveway and dump at its elevator and installing new overhead motors.

Funk, Neb.—Funk Grain & Elvtr. Co. is repairing its elevator, including installation of a Strong-Scott Dump and Steel Grates. Eck Olsen has the contract.

McCook, Neb.—Emmett Sallee has been appointed manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator here, succeeding Robert L. Smith, who has been transferred to another of the company's elevators.

Alliance, Neb.—George Neuswanger has started construction of a new elevator here on the site of his former house that burned several years ago, the new elevator to be 30x150 feet, modern in every way, and to have a capacity of 100,000 bus.

Bertrand, Neb.—After being held up for several weeks because of lumber being delayed by strikes on the Pacific Coast, work on the new Bertrand Equity Union Exchange elevator is proceeding rapidly. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has the contract.

Wahoo, Neb.—The upper half of the Dolezal Bros.' elevator was partially destroyed by fire on the afternoon of July 4. The contents of the elevator were water-soaked. Loss, \$560. Sparks from a passing train was given as the cause of the fire. The elevator contained only about 200 bus. of grain.

Holdrege, Neb.—Fred Casterline, in the grain commission business for the past 15 years, and Jack Graham, a grain inspector for 10 years, both of Dodge City, Kan., have taken over the Phelps County Grain & Supply Co., which in the future will be known as the Western Grain & Elvtr. Co. Besides the local business, the new company plans to do a commission business in carload lots. Irvin Wilson, who has been in charge of the Phelps County Grain & Supply Co., will establish a coal business here.

Ainsworth, Neb.—W. S. Rogers, a cattle feeder and lumber dealer, has bot the elevator here built by the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. and sold by that company to the Corn Belt Lbr. Co. about nine years ago, together with a lumber yard. The Corn Belt Co. has not operated the elevator and early this month sold it to Mr. Rogers, who will use it for the storage of grain, intending to continue his cattle feeding on a larger scale in the future. Last year he fed 25,000 bus. of grain. The capacity of the elevator is 35,000 bus. Mr. Rogers also bot the Corn Belt Co.'s old office building south of its present quarters, and expects to build a modern office there in the near future.

Lincoln, Neb.—The State Railway Commission recently issued an order, under authority granted it by the legislature, fixing grain warehouse storage rates for the year beginning July 1 at one-thirtieth of 1 cent a day per bu. for each day the grain is stored, with a minimum charge of 1 cent a bu. if the grain is sold to the warehouseman; otherwise, a minimum of 2 cents a bu. The rate is subject to change or cancellation by the commission at any time. The order does not apply to terminal warehouses. The commission has fixed as a fee for registration of grain warehouse receipts for the year beginning July 1, 50 cents for the first 1,000 bus. and 20 cents for each 1,000 thereafter.

Motala* (Minden p. o.), Neb.—Repairs are being made at the Motala Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator. Eck Olsen is doing the work.

NEW ENGLAND

Randolph, Mass.—The marriage of Francis J. Leahy, grain merchant of this city, to Miss Edith Stavant took place recently.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J.—The Farmers Feed Co.'s storage warehouse burned on the morning of July 1; loss, \$25,000.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Doco Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; wheat, corn, oats, grains and cereals.

New York, N. Y.—The Grain Brokerage Co. has been organized here by Irving Horowitz, former Chesapeake Export Corp. and also Rosenbaum Grain Corp. representative on the Produce Exchange floor for the last 15 years.

New York, N. Y.—Recently elected to membership in the New York Produce Exchange are: David P. Cosgrove, Charles H. Robinson, William A. Salzmann, Richard R. Dupree, Frederick W. Marrat and Louis P. Spiegel, the last three being associate members.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Moseley & Motley Milling Co.'s property here, including the elevator, has been bot by the Rochester Gas & Electric Corp., which will raze the buildings next year, the milling company probably occupying them until next February. The good-will of the company and its flour brands have been bot by the Federal Mill, Inc., of Lockport, N. Y. The Moseley & Motley Co. has been in business here since 1862.

New York, N. Y.—Samuel Knighton, former pres. of the Produce Exchange, Harold L. Bache, John L. Julian and five other members of the exchange have been made defendants in a suit for \$175,000 damages filed by Harry P. Brockhurst and Edward A. Brown, who allege that they originated the idea of trading in tobacco futures, now being carried on by the exchange; that they have not received compensation for their idea; that they turned over all their data, which represented personal services and an expenditure of \$13,000, and that the agreement was, when they turned over the data, that it was not to be divulged.

NORTH DAKOTA

Nash, N. D.—A new roof is being put on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Sawyer, N. D.—New iron roofs are being put on the Minnesota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Bremen, N. D.—William Overby has been appointed manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

Regan, N. D.—Mr. Okeson, formerly of Turtle Lake, has been made manager of the Andrews Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Rolla, N. D.—H. G. Kane, manager of the Great Western Grain Co.'s local elevator, has been transferred to the elevator at New Rockford.

Sherwood, N. D.—H. C. Enger, formerly of Ellendale, has taken over the management of the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Kellogg (Grafton p. o.), N. D.—The grain elevator here has been bot by Albert Thompson, of Hatton, who is planning on moving it to Grafton.

Adams, N. D.—New equipment recently added by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. includes a 15-ton truck scale, truck dump, dump gates and steel boot pan.

New Rockford, N. D.—The Great Western Elvtr. Co. has transferred H. G. Kane, formerly manager of its elevator at Rolla, N. D., to its elevator at this point.

Hatton, N. D.—Albert Thompson has resigned as manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and has gone to Grafton, where he has become part owner of an elevator.

Elliott, N. D.—After serving as manager of the elevator of the Farmers Supply Co. for a number of years, W. D. Gates has taken a similar position at East Grand Forks, Minn.

Maida, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed O. K. Johnson, formerly of Buckston, manager of its elevator, succeeding Clarence Olson, who has gone to Vining, Minn.

Knox, N. D.—E. A. Lundsberg, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hesper, has been appointed manager of the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this point.

Odessa, N. D.—The two elevators here owned by the Monarch Elvtr. Co. are being razed and the machinery moved to Fryburg, to be installed in a new elevator under construction for the Monarch Co. there.

Forbes, N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. has taken down its elevator at Claremont, S. D. the former St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr., and the available lumber will be used in the construction of a new elevator at this point.

Walhalla, N. D.—The International Elvtr. Co. is having installed at its elevator at this point and at Watford, N. D., new 15-ton, 26-foot, Fairbanks Scales, with Strong-Scott Dumps. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Hansboro, N. D.—An elevator is being moved from this place to Elsberg, N. D., a distance of 16 miles, and another elevator is being moved from Elmo to Webster, N. D., a distance of 32 miles, the J. H. Fisch Co. having both moving contracts.

Wellsburg, N. D.—E. B. Benson, manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was operated on, June 20, to remove shot from a wound in his left side, the result of the accidental discharge of a shotgun at his home while he was cleaning it.

Grafton, N. D.—Albert Thompson, who has been buying grain at Hatton and other North Dakota points for the last 10 years, is having the grain elevator at Kellogg (Grafton p. o.), which he recently bot, moved from Grafton and will engage in the buying and selling of grain here.

Fryburg, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new elevator at this point, using the machinery from its two houses at Odessa, N. D., which are being taken down. Art Schweinfurth will be manager. This town has been without an elevator since 1930, when the local elevator burned.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A new delivery service by means of a fleet of trucks has been inaugurated by the management of the State Mill & Elvtr., which enables every feed and grocery store in the state to handle goods from the mill. For distributing purposes the state has been divided into 19 districts, with a distributor named for each district. Besides his truck, each distributor has his own warehouse, centrally located, from which his local distributions can be made.

OHIO

Cecil, O.—A 15-ton truck scale was recently installed by the Cecil Grain & Feed Co.

McComb, O.—The McComb Farmers Exchange has installed a Sidney Manlift.

Holgate, O.—The Holgate Grain & Supply Co. has installed a 3,000-pound feed mixer at its elevator.

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. recently added a Sidney Seed Cleaner to its equipment.

Paulding, O.—New scales have been installed recently at the elevator of Bitner & Leslie, with a 22-foot platform.

**Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

North Lewisburg, O.—Clark & Chamberlain are installing big truck dumps at their elevators at this point and at Mingo, O.

Sedalia, O.—The Sedalia Grain & Lbr. Co. has installed electric truck dumps in its elevators at this point and at Bookwalter.

Canton, O.—The Graber Milling & Grain Co. has bot the Keith Milling Co. here. The Graber Co. also operates an elevator at Clinton, O.

Ada, O.—A cleaner was included in new equipment recently installed by the Ada Farmers Exchange at its elevator. A grinder and sheller will be added later.

Camden, O.—The local office of the Farm Service Stores has been moved to the elevator, where quarters have been redecorated and new equipment installed for that purpose.

Fostoria, O.—A fall from a scaffold caused the death of John Wagner, a carpenter employed in the construction of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, last month.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co. has installed equipment taken from the dismantled mill of the London Mill Co., London, O., increasing its capacity to 200 barrels of flour a day.

Lisbon, O.—Blondy Law, 32 years of age, owner of a feed mill here, was killed in an auto-truck collision near Elkton, O., July 10, his wife and child and another woman being injured.

Hamilton, O.—The central division main office of Farm Service Stores, Inc., was moved from Ashtabula, O., to this city on July 22, the new offices being in the First National Bank Bldg.

Washington Courthouse, O.—The Lloyd Elvtr. has installed new 15-ton scales having a 22x9 foot platform. New truck hoists have been added and other changes made to facilitate the handling of grain.

Hamilton, O.—S. A. Anderson, pres. of the Oakland Grain Co. of this city, and a director of the Monroe (O.) National Bank, died at his home in Monroe, near here, on July 4, at the age of 76 years, after a week's illness.

Summitt Station, O.—We have bot the Summitt Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Summitt Station. We are installing new wheat handling machinery and remodeling the entire plant. Also installed a new Sidney Truck Hoist. Our main plant is located at Brice, O.—Motz-Cook Grain Co.

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Co-op. Co. is the name under which the former Willshire Equity Union Exchange Co.'s elevator will be operated by the new owners, who were stockholders in the old company, as reported in the Journals last number. Sidelines handled include feeds, flour, livestock and binder twine.

Ottawa, O.—The Ottawa Village Council is seeking, thru a lawsuit, to prevent the Odenweller Milling Co. (whose headquarters are at Ottoville, O.) from erecting a grain loading station here on the B. & O. Railroad, from whom the milling company has leased ground for that purpose. The council has passed a zoning ordinance prohibiting the erection of elevators, flour mills, garages, etc., in a district including the proposed site.

Circleville, O.—The Ralston Purina Co. has awarded the contract for the construction of additional concrete storage here, having a capacity of about 150,000 bus., to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. The addition will be 72 feet square at the base and 150 feet high and will give the company a total storage capacity here of a quarter of a million bus. It is to be completed by Oct. 1. The site for the new storage was purchased from H. M. Crites, of the Crites Milling Co., the east end elevator belonging to the Purina Co. being turned over to Mr. Crites in exchange.

Chillicothe, O.—The old Standard cereal elevator here owned by Segal & Son and operated by the Ross County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., has been completely remodeled. The following equipment has been installed: One 1,200 bu. per hour combination corn and small grain cleaner; one stand of elevators 77-foot c to c, 6x10 cups, anti-friction head bearings, three 7½-h.p. motors, one 3-h.p. motor, one 20-h.p. motor (operates the sheller). This is now one of the best equipped elevators in southern Ohio, and is under the management of Clyde Thomas. H. G. Pyle had charge of the remodeling work.

OKLAHOMA

Hinton, Okla.—The Snyder Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Truck Dump.

Carrier, Okla.—H. H. Champlin recently installed a Palmer Vacuum Suction Cleaner at his elevator.

Grove, Okla.—John Cooper and son, Bee, of Dodge, have leased the Jarnagin Elvtr. here and will buy wheat and oats.

Carmen, Okla.—George Burgin is operating the elevator here for the Feuquay Grain Co., which recently leased it from him, as previously reported.

Choteau, Okla.—Bill Crockett will manage the local office of the Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co. during the summer. The company's headquarters are at Muskogee, Okla.

Thomas, Okla.—New signs have been installed at both the elevators of the Farmers Elevator Co-op. Ass'n, replacing those of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp.

Nardin, Okla.—The Clyde Co-op. Ass'n, operating elevators at Clyde and at Medford for a number of years, has leased the farmer-owned elevator at this point. W. R. Withrow is the local manager.

Cordell, Okla.—A new office has been constructed out of the material of the old office building, which was razed, by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., and the scales have been moved near the office.

Yukon, Okla.—The Dobry Flour Mills' new elevator and flour mill, described in detail previously, is now in operation. The elevator began operation late in June and the mill about the middle of July.

Chickasha, Okla.—A small fire loss was sustained by the Chickasha Milling Co.'s elevator at about 9 o'clock p. m., July 1, caused by a defective electric switch. The building was only slightly damaged and an electric motor destroyed.

Altus, Okla.—The Leger Mill has under construction three concrete grain storage bins, 80 feet high and 27 feet in diameter, having a capacity of 150,000 bus., giving the plant a total capacity of 300,000 bus. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Butler, Okla.—C. D. Adams and E. T. Nail have re-opened the Butler mill and elevator, closed for several months due to litigation, and will operate as the Butler Mill & Grain Co. For the present they will buy and sell grain only, but plan to do milling later.

Hennessey, Okla.—The frame elevator here owned by A. K. Parlour, of Enid, and leased to the Pocasset Grain & Elvtr. Co., burned recently; the building was valued at \$5,000 and was mostly insured. It contained 4,500 bus of wheat, which was badly damaged.

El Reno, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co., whose plant was almost destroyed by fire June 30, as reported in the Journals last number, has given contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. to repair the damage to the concrete grain tanks. The mill will be rebuilt at once.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Junction City, Ore.—A grain cleaner will be installed in the near future by the Junction City Co-op. Exchange.

Spokane, Wash.—Grain Industries, Incorporated; O. C. and W. A. Hyssop and A. H. Andrus, incorporators; producing-milling, grain.—F. K. H.

Wasco, Ore.—Sherman Co-op. Growers have purchased on contract nine warehouses from the Farmers' National Grain Corp., with a capacity of more than 1,000,000 bus. of wheat.—F. K. H.

Caldwell, Ida.—Two feed mixers, each having a capacity of one ton, were recently added to the equipment of the Idaho Egg Producers, operating a feed manufacturing and grain storage plant here.

Packard, Wash.—At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Packard Farmers' Warehouse Co. an 8% stock dividend was declared. During the year the company handled 150,000 bus. of grain.—F. K. H.

Marcellus, Wash.—An 8% dividend has been declared by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., according to V. A. Chargois, sec'y, who also stated that the company is free of debt and has a reserve working capital.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Weiser Milling & Elvtr. Co., of Weiser, Ida., has opened a sales office and warehouse here to provide quick, convenient service to purchasers of its well-known brands of feed and flour.—F. K. H.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co. has bot the Big Bend Flour Mills, the property including, in addition to the mill, five warehouses having a capacity of 325,000 bus. of sacked wheat and 82,000 bus. of bulk wheat. The capacity of the mill is 200 barrels.

Spokane, Wash.—The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., have advised their locals of the completion of arrangements with the federal intermediate credit bank for the handling of pre-harvest loans to farmer members on warehouse receipts of approved warehouses.—F. K. H.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers have retained Victor Mason, former agent for the Northern Dock & Elvtr. Co., as manager of the elevator and warehouse properties recently purchased here and at McAdam (Washtucna p. o.), as reported in the Journals last number.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Touchet Valley Grain Growers have elected C. E. Shaffer, John Danielson, Harlan Mills and Win Eastes as directors to serve for the next two years. The manager's report showed 71 members taken in during the past year, bringing the membership to 139.—F. K. H.

Sunset, Wash.—It is reported that no contractor will post bond to guarantee the completion of the St. John Grain Growers proposed 90,000-bu. grain warehouses at this point and at Willada (p. o. name Lancaster) in time for the new crop on account of the lumber strike situation on the Coast. Therefore there is little possibility that they can be built before next spring. As reported in the June 26 Journals, contract for the construction of the warehouses had been let.



WORLD'S LARGEST ELEVATOR

13,000,000 BU.—ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COM., ALBANY, N. Y.

Operated by

CARGILL GRAIN CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Equipped with **THE GRAIN DRIER WITHOUT A BOILER**

That's a **Randolph**—operated by oil.

Manufactured by

O. W. RANDOLPH CO., TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Milwaukee Grain Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new driveway at the O. W. R. & N. warehouse.

Goldendale, Wash.—The plant of the old Klickitat Flouring Mills, which has been idle for four or five years, burned early Sunday morning, June 23; loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$1,000. It was the first flour mill in the Klickitat Valley, of which it was a landmark. The plant will not be rebuilt.

Seattle, Wash.—Sam Ursic has been named by the board of directors as manager of the Seattle Grain Exchange, succeeding J. McCormack, who resigned recently, as reported in the Journals last number. Mr. Ursic was formerly cashier for Logan & Bryan and since that firm was taken over by E. A. Pierce & Co. he has been with the latter.

Portland, Ore.—On July 5, Sec. 1 of Rule 15, of the Portland Grain Exchange was amended by the directors of that body to read as follows, effective at once: "All future contracts shall be on the basis of No. 1 white wheat, Federal grades, bulk, track and/or elevator and/or warehouses. Red wheat accepted on contract at a differential of 1½ cents per bu. discount."

Whetstone, Wash.—Early this month the Columbia County Grain Growers purchased all the facilities, elevators and warehouses in this section from the Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. and the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s line of houses. The Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. is a pioneer organization of this county, formed in 1907. This deal gives local farmers a total storage capacity of 2,800,000 bus., the facilities being located at Menoken, McKay, Alto, Huntsville (which four districts are owned by the Waltsburg Grain Growers), Starbuck, Delany, Whetstone, Turner, Roman, Dayton and Longs. Clark Israel is manager of the Columbia County Grain Growers.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Howard, S. D.—The Brewer Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment by the recent installation of a 20-ton truck scale.

Victor, S. D.—The Victor Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a 15-ton truck scale and lengthening the driveway of its Elvtr. No. 1.—C. R. M.

Riverside (Mitchell p. o.), S. D.—The Cohrt & Bunte Grain Co. has bot the Buchele Elvtr. at Canova, S. D., and is having it moved to this point.

Butler, S. D.—The capacity of the flour mill here will be increased when a 24x36-foot addition, one story higher than the present mill, is completed.

Westport, S. D.—The Electric Milling & Grain Co., C. M. Walworth, manager, has completed a new driveway of cement and rocks at its elevator.

Cuthbert, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. at this point will have its elevator re-roofed with steel roofing. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Erwin, S. D.—The Erwin Grain Co., operator of the farmers elevator here, has been re-organized as the Erwin Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n and has been incorporated.

Vayland, S. D.—The local elevator of the Sheldon F. Reese Elvtrs., which has been closed for several months, is being repaired preparatory to re-opening soon.

Humboldt, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had new planking put in on the driveway of the main house and other repairs made in preparation for handling the new crop.

Rapid City, S. D.—Sectional dump grates have been installed at the elevators of the Rapid City Milling Co., headquarters this city, at St. Onge, Nisland and Newell, S. D.

Corsica, S. D.—The Hofer elevator, which has not been operated for a number of years, has been bot by the Reese Elvtrs., of Huron, and is being repaired and made ready to receive this year's crop.

Sisseton, S. D.—Magnus Christensen, who some time ago bot out his partner's share in the Christensen-Brewster Elvtr., has disposed of his business to Oscar Olson, of Sisseton, and a brother residing in Minnesota.

Brookings, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son, headquarters this city, recently installed 20-ton scales, with 26x9-foot platforms, at its elevators at this point, Astoria, Arlington and Lake Preston, all in South Dakota.

Parker, S. D.—The J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. has started construction of a new elevator here, having leased the site, on the North-Western Railroad, after the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned several years ago.

Claremont, S. D.—The old St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. here, the property of the Cargill Elvtr. Co. for a number of years past, built in 1886, when the railroad went thru this section and the town of Claremont was laid out, has just been razed by the owner, and the lumber will be used in a new elevator at Forbes, N. D.

Ramona, S. D.—The elevator formerly owned by the Hoover Grain Co. and recently purchased by McCabe Bros. has been repaired, a new 15-ton scale with a 15-foot driveway installed and is about ready to open, under the name of the Ramona Independent Elvtr. Coal and binder twine will be handled as sidelines.

Bowdle, S. D.—A contract for the erection of a 22,000-bu. elevator for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been given to the L. D. Waite Co. The company's old elevator is being taken down, as it was deemed wiser to build a new house than to try to repair the old one, and the new house will be erected on the site of the old one.

Colton, S. D.—Roy Bennett, manager of the former Farmers Mutual Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Primghar, Ia. (recently sold), has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding A. C. Wettestad, manager for 13 years, who has bot an interest in the Primghar elevator, which he is now managing.

Canova, S. D.—The north elevator here, known as the Buchele Elvtr., has been sold to parties at Riverside and will be moved to that place. The cupola has been taken off, the adjoining sheds removed and the main structure is being moved intact to its new location. The elevator has not been operated for several years.

SOUTHEAST

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Todd-Woolbright Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: J. C. Todd, J. T. Martin and D. B. Woolbright; to engage in a wholesale grocery, grain and provision business and general merchandising.

Atlanta, Ga.—The W. L. Fain Grain Co. has bot the old Phoenix Planing Mill plant, including a two-story brick building, several lumber sheds and 5½ acres of land, and plans to occupy the property as soon as extensive alterations are made.

Richmond, Va.—The Piedmont Millers Ass'n, meeting in this city last month, elected the following officers and directors for the coming year: Pres., M. A. Briggs, Durham, N. C.; first vice-pres., Sid Newman, Farmville, Va.; second vice-pres., W. R. Sutherland, Laurinburg, N. C.; executive com'ttee: Walter Henderson, W. B. Walker, W. I. Grove, J. B. Allen, S. H. Rogers, Sec'y S. F. Poindexter, Richmond, Va.

TEXAS

Robstown, Tex.—We contemplate the construction of a mixed feed mill.—L. C. Schmidt.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The feed plant of Universal Mills burned July 6, the fire probably being caused by spontaneous combustion; loss, approximately \$250,000; about 150,000 bus. of mixed grain was destroyed also. The company's 1,800-barrel flour mill was not damaged. The feed mill, which had a capacity of 500 tons of commercial feed daily, will be rebuilt at once, in the meantime the local plant of the Ralston-Purina Co. mixing feeds for the Universal Mills brands.

WISCONSIN

Spring Valley, Wis.—Albert Ramberg has bot a feed mill at this point from the Spring Valley Lbr. & Supply Co.

Amery, Wis.—A new feed mixer has been added to the equipment of the Amery Equity Exchange elevator.

Forest Junction, Wis.—We have enlarged our storage capacity by 5,000 bus. and the total is now 15,000 bus. The handling capacity was increased by 700 bus. per hour. We installed new machinery including Hart-Carter Cleaner, head drive, Richardson Automatic Scale, hopper scale, Hall Distributor, new buckets and man-lift.—Krueger Bros.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Joseph Bauer, Jr., and Floyd Bauer have purchased the elevator and feed store of Messner & Ketter.

Cazenovia, Wis.—Flood waters of the Little Baraboo River wrecked E. A. Lee's feed mill here on July 6. A section of a concrete dam adjacent to the mill was taken out by the flood.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—Our warehouse here is a branch of our Milwaukee unit. It is completed and is now in operation on Highway 40. Best-looking warehouse in Middle West.—Bill Slugg.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. H. Hiemke, manager L. Bartlett & Son, this city, was host to members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at his summer home on Silver Lake, near West Bend, June 20, over 50 persons accepting Mr. Hiemke's hospitality.

Milwaukee, Wis.—William A. Holstein, a pioneer member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, died on July 9, at Oconomowoc, at the age of 86 years. He was in the grain business in this city from 1864 until he moved to Oconomowoc in 1892, where he operated an elevator for several years. He retired two years ago. He is survived by a daughter and a number of grandchildren.

Expensive Co-operation—But a Profitable Racket

Easy money is the objective of all rackets. Formerly rackets were run in single units, now they are operated in combinations in which the field is not only broader, but the source of tribute is richer and more easily tapped.

In New York State a combination of this kind consists of the following corporations: Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc. (the G. L. F.) and its 137 subsidiaries and affiliates, the Dairymen's League with 30 odd subsidiaries and affiliates and the *American Agriculturist*. Mr. H. E. Babcock is General Manager of the G. L. F. and also part owner and editor of the *American Agriculturist*.

Approximately 75% of the total revenue of the *American Agriculturist* comes to it directly from the Dairymen's League and the G. L. F. and houses that sell goods and materials to these organizations. The total of these subsidies already exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

Farmers pay all the expenses of the Dairymen's League and the G. L. F., but all the revenue that the *American Agriculturist* receives from its affiliation with these organizations goes to Mr. Babcock personally and his associates in the publishing business. The cost of it all, however, is paid by the farmer who is told that the G. L. F. and the Dairymen's League are operated for his benefit. The managers of the organizations referred to refuse to render a detailed accounting of their trust.—*The Rural New-Yorker*.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Weevil Can Live on Low Moisture Wheat

During the past crop year there has been considerable discussion as to whether or not weevil could live in low moisture wheat, such as last year's crop, and there was little past experience upon which to base conclusions.

No less an authority than Dendy & Elkington have proven by experiments conducted and recorded in the book "Grain" (by S. J. Duly, Oxford University Press, London, England), that rice weevil died off in wheat of 9.7% moisture, that grain weevil lived on with difficulty but did not multiply, and that the *Rhizopertha dominica* were rather reduced in numbers after a three months' test. In wheat containing 6% moisture only the latter lived on, and then in decreasing numbers.

In these experiments the wheat was not allowed to become moist from the excretions of the weevils, which faecal matter absorbs moisture from the air and thus causes the whole mass to become more moist—which may be an important factor in the "heating" of any given lot of grain.

Mites damage wheat directly by feeding on the germ. Their presence is detected by their unpleasant smell, and by sifting and examining the siftings with a strong magnifying glass, the mite measuring only 0.75 mm. Its life cycle in summer takes 17 days and in winter 28 days.

Universal Head Drive

Winter's direct connected head drive was originated by the Clow-Winter Mfg. Co. eleven years ago. The direct connected application is said to eliminate any chance for loss of power due to slipping.

The gears used on this drive reduces the speed from 1200 rpm motor to a normal head shaft speed of the head pulley, which ranges from 36 rpm to 48 rpm. All ratios are interchangeable within the same gear housing so that should any purchaser desire a different speed, it is only necessary to change two gears in the head drive.

All gears operate in a bath of oil so that the only attention the drives require will be a change of oil twice a year, namely in the spring and fall.

The drives are full roller bearing equipped, using tapered roller bearings thruout.

This drive is equipped with automatic back-stop, which is fitted on to the high speed shaft end of the drive and automatically releases in starting and instantly locks on the stop of the motor.

The motor is direct connected to the high speed shaft of the drive, thus eliminating any side strain being thrown onto the bearings of the motor, and permits the motor to operate freely and to locate its own magnetic center at all times.

The motor is mounted on a heavy cast iron base, which is rigidly fixed onto the gear housing.

The efficiency of the drive varies slightly according to the type of ratio used. An average

of 90 per cent efficiency can be safely used for all the different ratios.

Additional information will be supplied by the present manufacturers, R. R. Howell & Co.

"Story of Wheat" Broadcast

On the radio Monday noon, July 15, the Columbia network placed auditors in touch with the harvest by placing microphones at the threshing machines on the farm of Ed. Schaake, Bismarck station, Kan.

Gov. Landon and other celebrities made short talks direct from this field.

Ten microphones were switched to the trading floor of the Kansas City Board of Trade, by sound and word picturing the commercial transactions, followed by broadcasts from a large terminal elevator and a flour mill, giving the hearers an insight into the wonderful efficiency of the present highly organized grain marketing system.

Protect Motors Against Burn Out

The owner of a certain feed mill installed an air compressor outfit for his own and his customers' convenience. The only manner of controlling the motor was by means of a manually operable switch located in the office directly beneath a window. The only overload protection for the circuit consisted of ordinary fuses of a size too large to furnish adequate protection for the motor.

One morning an employe arrived earlier than usual in order to take out a truck load of merchandise that had stood in the building all night. Having no key he found it necessary to enter and leave thru the office window. A second employe arriving about an hour later found the building full of blue smoke; an investigation disclosed that the compressor motor had burned out—was still hot, in fact. A severe loss was escaped, due to the location of the motor on a concrete floor with no combustible materials nearby.

It was found that the control switch had been partly closed so that only two blades of the three-pole switch made contact—evidently the result of the truck driver going thru the window. The contact of the two blades caused current to flow thru one-third the windings of the motor—"single phasing," as it is called. This amount of current was not enough to start the motor or to blow the fuses in the line, but was sufficient to burn out the windings thru which it passed.

Wheat production in 39 countries of the Northern hemisphere was estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, July 13, as 3,209,359,000 bus., against 2,846,841,000 harvested in 1934.

The reinspection time limit is extended from one to two days after the date of the inspection to be superseded as a result of grain trade petitions for an amendment to the revised regulations effective July 1, 1935.

From Abroad

Brazil's cotton crop is estimated at 1,633,900 bales, against 1,233,477 bales last year.

The wheat crop of the Netherlands is officially estimated at 15,653,000 bus., against the 5-year average of 11,633,000 bus.

Sentence to death resulted from the theft of grain by the business manager of the Soviet grain trust and one of the employes at Kursk, near Moscow July 20.

Japan has increased the duty on wheat from Canada to 50% ad valorem, and the 2,500,000 bus. bought in Canada last year may be acquired elsewhere the coming season.

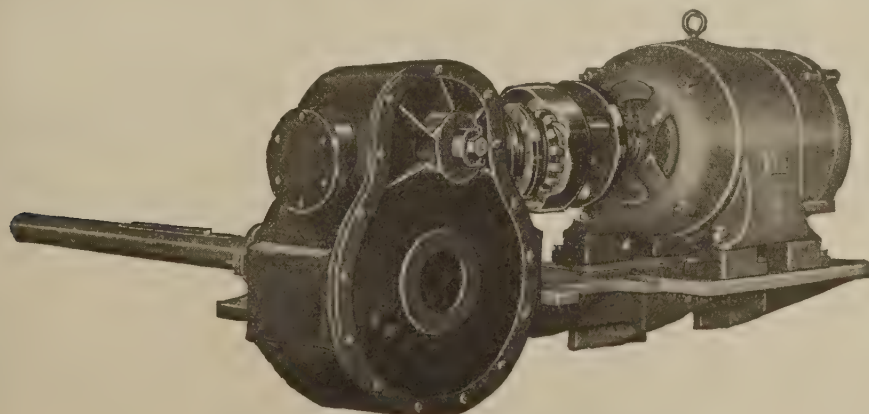
New South Wales in 1920-21 had only 28 country elevators in use and less than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled in bulk. The system has grown to such an extent that in the record production year of 1932-33 over 34,000,000 bus. were handled in bulk and there were 111 country elevators, an increase of 83 elevators capable of handling bulk grain. For the 1934-35 season it is expected that 149 country elevators will be ready for bulk handling, according to the Agricultural Gazette.

Drying of Rice Improves Quality

Artificial drying of harvested rice has practical advantages for growers and handlers of the crop. Except in unusually favorable seasons rice after threshing is likely to be too moist for storage or milling. The Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and of Agricultural Engineering have studied the artificial drying of rice and have worked out practical methods. For good milling quality, rice must be dried at lower temperatures than most cereals, and it is better to dry the rice gradually, decreasing the moisture content by only about 2 percent each time it goes through the dryer, unless that content is considerably in excess of 20 percent.

A drying-air temperature of about 120° is the upper limit of safety, and if all the moisture must be removed at one drying operation more than 110° is too hot. If 120° is used the rice should be allowed to remain in storage from 12 to 24 hours before it goes through another drying operation.

Gradual drying of the rice from a 20 percent moisture content, which is common after harvesting, to a 12 to 14 percent content improves both the milling and storage quality of the grain.



The Clow-Winter Direct Connected Head Drive

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

BEST FOR

CORN
SOYA BEANS
SMALL GRAINS
SORGHUMS
RICE

HESS WARMING
and VENTILATING CO.

1211 So. Western Ave. CHICAGO

HESS DRIER CO., LTD. Winnipeg

Field Seeds

Phoenix, Ariz.—Creditors of the Arizona Feed & Seed Ass'n held a meeting July 10 to adjust the liabilities.

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany Seed Co. has purchased at receiver's sale the good will, fixtures and stock of the F. A. Sherman Co.

Moscow, Idaho—The Duthie Co., of Lewiston, has placed V. H. Ruckman in charge of the seed store opened permanently at Moscow.

Durant, Ia.—The building that collapsed has been replaced by a new storehouse for hybrid seed corn by the Durant Creamery & Seed Co.

Waco, Tex.—The Templeton Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$9,000 capital stock by Mrs. Maggie Templeton, L. C. Mosshart and Mrs. Elna Mosshart.

Eau Claire, Wis.—The Eau Claire Seed & Feed Co. is remodeling what was formerly the Bruley Elevator. The floor level is being lowered and a new store front installed.

Louisville, Ky.—C. L. Jewell & Sons have been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in seeds and grain, by Arnold B. Collins, Grace J. Collins and E. W. Vogedes.

St. Charles, Ill.—We retailed over 5,000 bus. of soybeans and over 1,000 bus. of seed corn here this spring and had a good general seed business.—George Marshall, mgr., Marshall Farm Service.

Aberdeen, Idaho—The Idaho Seed & Produce Co. will install bean picking equipment in its remodeled warehouse. Andrew Hansen has purchased the interest of P. F. Funk in the business.

Hamilton, Mont.—Geo. H. Russell died recently. He had been connected with N. B. Keeney & Son at Cheboygan, Mich., in 1902, and with its successor since, the Associated Seed Growers, a union with the Everett B. Clark Co. and the John H. Allan Seed Co.

Madison, Wis.—The International Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its 9th annual Western regional meeting here at the College of Agriculture July 26 and 27. Among the several speakers on the program is Fred L. Kellogg, Milwaukee, whose topic is "Alfalfa Seed from a Marketing Viewpoint."

Dr. Miller, of Herba Mira fame, now is traveling about the country selling his Miracle Grass at \$1.50 per pound, when the Better Business Bureau of Chicago reports that the price of similar seed in the stores averages 15 to 20 cents per pound. He uses such names as Wilshire Lawn Improvement Co., or Old English Garden Improvement Co.

I. & S. Docket 4114, seeds in western territory, has been suspended on complaint by the American Seed Trade Ass'n; and J. George Mann, chairman of the traffic committee of the Ass'n, asks that anyone desiring to offer testimony that will justify lower rates on seeds notify him of their intention. Hearings will be held, probably at Minneapolis or Chicago.

New Alfalfa Variety

By crossing Grimm with Don alfalfa the University of British Columbia has obtained a variety that has a spreading underground root system.

Development was begun in 1914 and in two years more sufficient seed will be available for distribution.

The new variety spreads out every year until it finally covers the field with all the desirable qualities of the Grimm alfalfa.

Box Method of Drying Seed Corn

Frank Parcaut of Sutherland, Ia., has invented a new method of handling seed corn in quantity.

To avoid mechanical injury to the kernels of corn, Mr. Parcaut keeps the ears of corn in boxes during the handling and drying. This economizes labor and time in handling.

From the field, corn is hauled in wagons to the plant, and transferred from wagon to large boxes. These boxes are raised to the fourth floor storage room by a hoist like a hay hoist. On the third floor are ovens for drying. After having been dried in the ovens the boxes pass on down to the second and first floors for storage.

Mr. Parcaut is erecting a building 32x40 ft. to house the equipment. In the basement will be a very large furnace and a blower operated by an 18-h.p. engine. The capacity will be 1,600 bus. of dried seed corn per day.

Working Off Government Seed Oats

Of the 850,000 bus. of red oats bought by the government and stored in Kansas City elevators only 200,000 bus. of the seed was taken by farmers.

In the aggregate the government had 8,000,000 bus. of oats, of which possibly not more than 25 per cent was called for.

The cost is said to have been 60 cents per bushel, plus storage and freight, while the market now may be quoted at 40 cents.

Disposal of the unwanted seed was begun recently by the shipment of four carloads of oats from Kansas City to Colorado to federal and state charitable organizations.

While the government purchases were being made they had the effect of raising the price and cutting down the available supply, to the detriment of the regular dealers to whom the farmers look for seed supplies.

Again Government's meddling in business hurt the farmers, whom the politicians claimed to be trying to help.

New Seed Scarifier

A power driven scarifier suitable for commercial seed merchants has been developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The scarifier consists of two wooden disks, 18 and 19 inches in diameter, parallel on an upright axis. The top disk does not revolve. To its under surface is attached a sheet of soft rubber which holds the seed against an abrasive stone on the lower disk and at the same time acts as a cushion. The top disk can be raised or lowered for different size seeds. From a hopper on top the machine, seed passes thru an opening at the center of the upper disk to the revolving bottom disk and is forced outward into a hopper by centrifugal force.

The barrel type scarifier, more convenient for home use, uses gravel as an abrasive. It consists of an ordinary barrel of heavy construction in a rectangular frame so pivoted as to make filling and emptying easy. It can be operated by hand or by power.

Scarifying hard seeds, such as sweet clover, crotalaria and lespedeza sericea, increases germination as much as 40 to 80 per cent. When such seeds are planted without being scarified, only a small percentage, often as low as 5 to 10 per cent, will germinate in a reasonable time.

Misbranded Seed Shipments

For violating the Federal Seed Act two seed companies have been fined \$25 each in the U. S. District Courts. The Carter-Venable Co. of Richmond, Va., shipped rye seed to Jasper, Ala., labeled "Germination 90%." It germinated not more than 48 percent. Five bags of red clover, shipped to Rogers, Ark., by the Springfield Seed Co. of Springfield, Mo., were misbranded as to purity, weed seeds, and noxious weed seeds.

The Department of Agriculture also announces the termination of cases involving seizures of seed shipped in interstate commerce while misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. A shipment of 333 pounds of sweet-clover seed to Franklin, Ky., by the Dobson Hicks Co., Nashville, Tenn., was misbranded as to purity. More than 500 pounds of redtop seed, shipped by the same company to the same dealer, was misbranded both as to purity and germination. The unsold seed—after tests proved misbranding—was seized by the U. S. Marshal and destroyed.

One bag of sorghum seed and one bag of lespedeza seed shipped by the E. K. Hardison Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., were misbranded and were seized by the U. S. Marshal. Both kinds of seed were far below the guarantee on the labels as to germination. The lespedeza also was misbranded as to purity, weed seeds, and noxious weed seeds. On June 29, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed destroyed.

The Westland Seed Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, shipped to two dealers in Fort Collins, Colo., three lots of alfalfa seed, totalling 14 bags, all represented as being of Utah origin. Weed seeds contained in the alfalfa proved it was not entirely of Utah origin. Tests indicated one lot also was misbranded as to purity, noxious weeds, and germination. The 14 bags were seized, and on June 29 no claimant having appeared, the seed was ordered destroyed.

\$767,195,306 Paid Farmers in Eleven Months

During the July 1, 1934 to June 1, 1935 period of the 1935 fiscal year the Agricultural Adjustment Administration expended in rental and benefit payments, removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities, drought relief, administrative expenses, and other operations, a total of \$767,195,306 from funds available amounting to \$918,045,135, leaving a balance available of \$150,849,829, according to the monthly Comptroller's report issued July 22.

The report lists expenditures for the period as follows: Rental and benefit payments to farmers cooperating in adjustment programs, \$535,547,698; removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities, \$10,043,550; drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication, \$145,595,764; trust fund operations, \$11,746,526; administrative expenses, \$34,401,654; disbursement expenses, \$737,005; and tax refunds, \$29,123,107.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Corneli Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Tenmarq an Outstanding Wheat

John H. Parker, plant breeder of the Kansas state department of agronomy, calls attention to the remarkable characteristics of tenmarq wheat from the growers' standpoint, aside from its superior milling quality.

Tenmarq heads and ripens 1 to 3 days earlier than Turkey or Kanred. Tenmarq is as early as Blackhull but is about a week later to ripen than Early Blackhull.

Tenmarq has heavier, stiffer straw and larger heads than Turkey, Kanred or Blackhull. In south-central Kansas, Tenmarq produces higher yields, on the average, than any other variety of hard red winter wheat.

Tenmarq is more resistant to red leaf rust than Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull.

Tenmarq is less winterhardy than Turkey and Kanred, but is as hardy as Blackhull.

Tenmarq is likely to be more seriously damaged by Hessian fly than Blackhull, but is no more susceptible to fly than Turkey and Kanred.

Tenmarq is susceptible to stinking smut or bunt. Turkey, Kanred and Blackhull are also susceptible. Seed should be treated with copper carbonate or other dust treatment.

Tenmarq is easily identified by means of its short kernels, which resemble Marquis hard red spring wheat.

Tenmarq has about the same average test weight as Turkey and Kanred but has lower test weight than Blackhull. However, the flour yield of 58 lb. Tenmarq is about as high as of 60 lb. Blackhull.

Tenmarq has a tendency to produce rather starchy, "yellowberry" kernels. Because of this tendency to yellow berry, and lower test weight than Blackhull, Tenmarq is not a show wheat, but rather a utility wheat.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Black Hills Seed Co. has a new office and warehouse.

Imports of Forage Plant Seed

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports imports of forage plant seeds during June and during the 12 months ending June, compared with the like periods a year ago, in pounds, as follows:

	June		July 1 to June 30	
	1935	1934	1934-35	1933-34
Alfalfa			123,500	46,500
Bluegrass,				
Canada	1,100	11,700	129,700	128,100
Bromegrass,				
awnless	1,000		393,000	40,200
Clover, crimson			196,700	1,977,000
Clover, red,	100		101,100	11,000
Clover, white,	16,000		1,098,000	962,200
Millet, foxtail,	2,482,300		10,754,900	
Orchard grass,			397,100	5,100
Rape, winter,	110,900	65,900	7,807,500	5,281,200
Ryegrass,				
perennial ..	18,300		419,300	531,600
Ryegrass,				
Italian	2,900		36,900	26,400
Timothy	22,100		4,744,500	
Vetch, hairy,			21,800	3,141,400
Vetch, Hun-				
garian				269,700
Vetch, spring,		10,900	8,900	718,400
Bentgrass,			11,300	58,700
Clover, suckling			18,600	11,600
Dogtail, crested	400	2,200	12,000	5,700
Fescue, Chew-				
ings	54,300	46,700	755,100	1,077,000
Fescue, other,			51,400	168,800
Grass, annual				
meadow			5,300	2,000
canary	33,000		33,000	
carpet			10,600	2,000
Dallis	2,200		42,300	6,300
rescue			3,900	4,400
Rhodes			12,400	1,700
Rough-stalked				
meadow	8,600	69,600	292,100	426,000
Sudan	1,808,300	21,800	10,806,600	102,700
velvet	600		1,200	
wood meadow			400	9,300
Millet, Jap.			428,600	
Peas, winter,			72,500	2,712,100
Sweetclover,				
white			6,400	600
Trefoil, yellow,			11,300	2,000
Wheatgrass				
crested			6,400	
slender			108,700	31,000
Yarrow			2,900	500

Weighing Equipment for Terminal Elevators

By H. A. JUNEAU, Chief Weighmaster, Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission before National Scale Men's Ass'n

Any examination of hopper scale weighing equipment at terminal elevators, besides taking into consideration the various types of scales in use, should also include the physical condition of the elevators in which the scales are located and the machinery that is closely related to the scales in making the weight.

In most markets you will find some scales that were installed many years ago, and some that have been in service for only a short time. The same difference exists in the elevators, some of them are of the old wooden type where the scales are supported by upright timbers extending up from the footings in the basement, while in the more recently constructed houses they are supported on steel or reinforced concrete.

Loading and unloading equipment will show the same variation, ranging from the older patterns down to the most modern. A majority of the scales are hand operated, equipped with type-registering beams.

In a study of this weighing equipment we must recognize the different factors, and the conditions under which the scales are required to weigh grain. We have two elements to deal with: One, mechanical and the other personal, and a combination of both is necessary if good weights are to prevail.

Responsibility for the mechanical equipment rests with the owner or operator of the elevator. He must keep it in the best possible condition so that accurate weights may be secured for all grain moving into or out from the house. Responsibility for inspecting this equipment and requiring that it be maintained in good working order is a duty that is assumed by the department charged with the supervision of the weighing.

My experience has been that this mechanical element is fairly well taken care of and that the scales are sufficient for the service that they are expected to perform. This is due to two reasons: First, whenever it has been found necessary to make repairs or improvements in any of the equipment or in the elevator itself, in order that good weighing results may be obtained, a recommendation has been made by the supervising department and the work has been carried out to their satisfaction.

Secondly, The regulations governing grain handling equipment together with the specifications covering scale design, installation, and maintenance have been well standardized for a number of years.

All of this has been brought about in a gradual way so that the business of improving weighing methods and equipment has been moving forward steadily until it can now be said to be on a well established basis.

In this process of evolution the problem of the older wooden houses still in operation has required the most study and thought on the part of the supervising department. With them it has been largely a question of how to keep the scales in a condition of service to meet the requirements for sensibility and accuracy as provided in scalemen's specifications.

For example: The separating or pulling apart of house timbers, the twisting of scale frames, due to shrinkage and warping or settlement, were some of the things that had to be contended with. Frequently out-of-level conditions were found to be caused by the upright timbers upon which the scales were supported, developing dry-rot, causing the timbers to crush on the butts, which in turn affected the level of the scale. Dry-rot would also occur in the timbers forming the scale frame causing it to become weakened in the corner joining. This allowed a spreading in these joints so that the side timbers would rock outward under load strain.

In the earlier stages, shimming of these supporting timbers might offset the trouble, or heavy steel plates on the frame corners might hold them rigid, but in extreme cases a permanent correction could only be made by replacing with new timbers. I mention these two cases because they are the most serious to

correct. In modern elevators where scales are supported on steel or reinforced concrete, these problems will not occur. In other equipment such as pits, garners, load-out spouts, car-loaders, etc., no great expense is entailed in keeping them grain-tight and in good order.

The equipment and scales that are being installed in new elevators present a splendid example of the progress made in standardizing and perfecting the method of handling grain at terminal houses and in the safeguarding of weight. With large capacity scales of the solid lever type, equipped with full capacity beams; with steel spouting for loading and unloading; with sinks and garners equipped with every device for keeping grain intact and at the same time make it easy to examine and clear; with the present system of signals between the work floor and scale floor to keep the weigher informed of the movement of each car's contents the modern elevator leaves little to be desired so far as the mechanical part is concerned. And yet, how many times when weights fail to check out are we too ready to blame the weighing machine when we know that everything is operating as it should and that the scale is working within the tolerance prescribed for it.

The Human Element: Good weights it has been said may be obtained over a poor scale on a good foundation if the operator of the machine is careful in his work, and if the scale is kept clean and well maintained. As a corollary it might also be said that a good scale on a good foundation is no assurance that you will always receive good weights. Both of these statements are predicated on the other element that enters into the work of every individual in any line of endeavor, namely; the personal element. Some people call this, the human element, others the personality of the operator. It is the part of the work that requires the most of our attention and in which it is possible for improvement to be made. You may have a definite plan on how each part of the work should be done, and you may try, by vigilant supervision, to see that your plan is followed in every detail, but your success is dependent upon whether the employee is alive to the duties and obligations thus placed upon him and whether he gives his whole-hearted interest to the task.

As Mr. Jacobus pointed out to us a number of years ago, it requires careful engineering of this human element if we are to secure the highest efficiency from our weighing equipment. Some of the qualifications that terminal weighers should have are, first, he must be intelligent; he must have a good understanding of the work and the responsibilities he is assuming; he must be careful and conscientious in what he does; he must understand every part of the operation of an elevator that has to do with the making of weights; in short, he must be in love with his job and be determined to perform the work in a way to insure accuracy.

I know of no kind of service where the slogan "ETERNAL VIGILANCE" is more applicable than that performed by employees of a terminal weighing department. I would include in this statement, not only the man who actually weighs the grain, but the supervisor, the scale mechanic and the weighmaster himself. When we use the term "Weighing Equipment" in discussing hopper scales, we should make our definition broad enough to include these two elements, mechanical and personal, neither of which is sufficient unto itself, but when applied together will give us the results we seek to attain.

False statements in connection with corn-hog contracts led to the arrest of 5 farmers on warrants issued at Davenport, Ia., on the charge of receiving more money for curtailing hog production than they were entitled to.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City - - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls - - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk - - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll - - - - -	Iowa
Billings - - - - -	Mont.
Algona - - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas St. Louis, Missouri

Grain Carriers

A hearing on truck freight rates was held July 19 by the Washington state department of public service.

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has asked the North Pacific Coast Freight Bureau for a 25% reduction in hay freight rates.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending July 9 totaled 23,887, against 37,152 during the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the payment by railroads to industrial concerns for spotting services has been attacked in court by the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, obtaining from a three-judge court a temporary order restraining its enforcement.

Inland Waterway Corporation reports that traffic has doubled so far in 1935 over last year on the Illinois waterway, having been 116,022 tons, against 60,941 tons during the three months starting with March. Corn shipments decreased, having been only 1,039 tons, against 12,077 during the three months of 1934.

Austin, Tex.—The Texas Railroad Commission has issued its new grain tariff to become effective not later than July 24. The Commission retains the present maximums of 33c per 100 pounds on wheat and 29½c per 100 pounds on coarse grains, both reached at 351 miles, but makes some modifications in the differential rates. There are some slight raises in the single line rates up to the maximum and some small reductions in the joint lines charges up to maximum. No change is made in the rules for official inspections in transit. Coarse grains include corn, oats and sorghums. Hay is not affected. A third transit is allowed in the new tariff, if desired, at a cost of 2c per 100 pounds, which is the only change made in the transit rules.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 27029, Ryon Grain Co., Lansing, Mich., v. Lehigh Valley. Rates in violation sections 1 and 3, buckwheat, between points in N. Y., Mich. and Ill. Violation of section 3 alleged as result of placing lower rates on buckwheat from surrounding territories and not publishing and applying the same percentage rates from Trumansburg, Attica, Kings Ferry and Moravia, N. Y., to Cadillac and Quincy, Mich., and Chicago, Ill. Ask cease and desist order, rates and reparation.

No. 26106, Great Lakes Steel Corporation v. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, has been dismissed, the Commission finding that the defendants' refusal to pay complainant an allowance for interchange switching of cars moving in interstate commerce to and from its plant at Ecorse (Detroit), Mich., between Sept. 1, 1930, and Feb. 14, 1932, was not unjust and did not subject the complainant to the payment of unjust and unreasonable freight charges.

Fourth section application No. 15781, rice from Memphis, Tenn. By division 2. Missouri Pacific authorized, in fourth section order No. 11947, to establish a rate of 15 cents a 100 pounds, plus 3.5 cents a 100 pounds handling charge, minimum 40,000 pounds, over the Missouri Pacific from Memphis, Tenn., to Lake Charles, La., for application on export or coastwise traffic, without regard to the long-and-short-haul part of section 4, subject to the usual combination limitation.

No. 26646, J. G. Peppard Seed Co. v. C. R. I. & P. By division 5. Interstate rates, sweet-clover seed, carloads, points in Kansas and Missouri to destinations in Missouri inapplicable in designated instances and applicable rates unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the corresponding class D rate. Reparation awarded. Commissioner Mahaffie, dissenting, expressed the opinion that the class D rates which were approved for reparation purposes were too low for application on a commodity as valuable as sweetclover seed.

In 1. and S. No. 4114, the Commission sus-

pending from July 1 for seven months the operation of tariffs of western carriers which proposed to revise rates and minimum weights on seeds, carloads, namely, alfalfa, broom corn, canary, clover (except sweet clover), grass, hemp, mustard, lespedeza, rape, sorghum, sudan grass, sunflower, timothy and vetch from, to and between points in western territory which were filed as a collateral adjustment to that required by the findings and orders of the Commission in No. 17000, part 7, 205 I. C. C. 301. The proposed changes would result, for the most part, in increases.

Canada's new wheat board will not be ready to take over the holdings until Sept. 1, advices from Ottawa stated July 21. The suggestion coming from the same source that farmers be allowed 50 cents at the farm as a first payment is reasonable, in view of the fact that the Dominion recently devalued the dollar the same as in the United States, \$35 an ounce, for gold. Thus the growers would be guaranteed only 29.5 cents gold.

Books Received

THE KANSAS CITY Board of Trade Grain Tariff, showing the new rates on grain effective July 1 from all shipping points in ten states to Kansas City has just been issued by the Board of Trade of Kansas City; price, \$5.

INDUSTRIAL THERMOMETERS is a new Tag catalog No. 1125 containing 24 pages of conveniently arranged listings of the complete Tag line of industrial thermometers, miscellaneous metal and woodback thermometers, hygrometers, U gages, mercurial vacuum gages and mercurial barometers. The C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co. will be glad to send a copy of this valuable catalog free on request.

DAILY PRICE RANGE AND VOLUME RELATIONSHIP, of corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade have been studied by Paul Mehl, senior agricultural economist of the Grain Futures Administration. Both the range and the net change in price for the day increase as the daily trading on corn futures becomes larger, the range increasing more rapidly than the opening to close net change in price. An 8-page mimeograph, dated July, 1935, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HEARINGS of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n Commission to inquire into agencies, laws and regulations affecting grain prices, is the most complete record of fact and opinion of every interest concerned with grain marketing, quoting verbatim 18 farmers, 29 country elevator managers, 6 terminal elevator operators, 12 grain exchange officials and brokers, 7 representatives of co-operative ass'ns including C. E. Huff and John I. McFarland, 10 millers and processors, 7 statisticians, 4 economists, 7 bankers, 5 farm leaders, 6 federal employees identified with bureaus, and 3 editors of trade journals, the whole forming a volume of 479 pages. Even blatherskites who seek popular favor by libeling honest business are quoted, so intent was the Commission on giving every interest a fair opportunity to be heard. The testimony of the 118 witnesses offers no substitute for our present orderly and economical system of grain marketing thru the exchanges. Published by the Farmers National Research Bureau, La Salle Hotel, Chicago; price, \$2.

ADVANCE NOTICE Change in Freight Rates

Shippers may obtain advance notice of all changes in railroad freight tariffs through THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, released every Saturday from Chicago with complete list of official filings of new tariffs and supplements registered by the carriers in Washington 30 days before effective dates of rates, as required by law. Also contains the proposed rate changes docketed with the railroad rate committees (Central Freight Association, Southwestern Freight Bureau, etc.) both by shippers and carriers.

Cost per issue: 50 cents. Sample copy mailed free to grain shippers and brokers who address us on their business letterhead. THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, 418 South Market Street, Chicago.

Supply Trade

The National Industrial Advertisers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 18, 19, 20.

Rutland, Vt.—We have had a tremendous business, and it looks very much as tho this business would continue thru the summer and fall.—R. A. Stevens, Howe Scale Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—L. R. Veatch has made a connection with Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. to handle sales and engineering of its Redler Conveyors in this city and surrounding territory.

Advertising doubles the number of persons familiar with a brand, triples the number who try it, and quintuples the number of users. Actually the scanty advertiser gets a smaller bit of return than this average, while the big one gets an increase much greater.—Charles C. Stech.

Mt. Vernon, O.—A new bulletin just issued by The Cooper-Bessemer Corporation, entitled "Type GA Single and Twin Cylinder Horizontal Diesel Engines," describes a Diesel Engine of 25-110 b.h.p. specifically developed for stationary service for the smaller power user. Chief features claimed are low fuel consumption, quick access to moving parts, die-forged crankshaft and connecting rods, simple fuel injection system, and improved cylinder construction.

Copies of the bulletin are obtainable upon request.

Falmer Vacuum Suction Cleaners have recently been installed in the following elevators: Carrier Mill & Elev. Co., Carrier, Okla.; Vici Coop. Elev., Vici, Okla.; Bodkin Grain Co., Danville, Kans.; Bliss Coop. Elevator, Marland, Okla.; Farmers Supply Co., Newkirk, Okla.; Farmers Coop., Marshall, Okla.; Farmers Coop. Elev. Union, Okla.; McNeil Grain Co., Thomas, Okla.; Imo Co-op. Exch., Imo, Okla.; Meno Co-op. Exch., Meno, Okla.; Hillsdale Coop. Exch., Hillsdale, Okla.; Bane Milling Co., Bison, Okla.; Acme Mill, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A new type of dynamometer which works on the extensometer principle has just been introduced by the Falk Corporation. The instrument is called a "Wellometer" and is considerably lighter and less costly than previous equipment for this purpose. In measuring a load, the "Wellometer" is merely clamped to a polish rod, or pull rod, the space between clamps being variable to suit the diameter of the rod, and the load is then read directly on the dial. The instrument weighs only 20 pounds complete with carrying case. It is useful wherever the amount of tension in a rod, of uniform circular section, can be taken as an index of the load being measured. Descriptive literature will be sent Journal readers on request to the company.

Buyers of coal or grain from truckers run the risk of short weight. In two weeks' time the sealer of weights and measures in Philadelphia reweighed 488,000 pounds of trucked coal and found a total shortage of 88,000 lbs. One shortage exceeded 50 per cent.

Frank C. Baker of Atchison, Kan., has been appointed chief of the commodities purchase section of the AAA, and will supervise the buying of surplus agricultural commodities. His connection with the grain business was no handicap, since he had received a master's degree at the Harvard School of Business Administration, qualifying him for admission into the inner circles of the brain trust.

Feedstuffs

Milwaukee shipped 8,295 tons of feed in June, against 11,605 tons in June, 1934.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts of screenings during June were 1,267 tons, against 4,891 in June, 1934; and shipments 2,271 tons, against 3,483.

Sacramento, Cal.—The new feed law will be administered by L. M. Jeffers, chief of the bureau of field crops, who will hold conferences with dealer groups to explain the law.

The Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n of Georgia, by its directors, has adopted a resolution that imports of products competing with and depressing the price of cottonseed should be discouraged.

Ultra-violet wave lengths below 2,750 Angstrom units are destructive to both harmful bacteria and valuable vitamins. To eliminate the harmful rays the light is passed thru a 5% solution of lead acetate about one-third of an inch thick. The patent, No. 1,982,029, has been assigned to the General Development Laboratories.

When farmers everywhere begin to raise foals, as they are doing now, it will not take long to catch up, for we have over 5 million mares of breeding age, and if even 3 million of them were bred, we would have around 1½ million foals, about as many as we had in 1919. It won't be long till we do have them.—Wayne Dinsmore.

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n has elected the following officers: pres., R. A. Marsh, Woodstock; vice pres., Gordon Davidson, Port Colborne; sec'y-treas., L. R. Merleau, Toronto; directors, W. A. Donnelly, Peterborough; W. N. Hendrick, Toronto; J. A. Naylor, Essex; Fred Presant, Toronto; and J. E. McRostie, Toronto.

Ground and Unground Feed

The 105 lambs, average weight 62.7 lbs., used in this experiment were good grade thrifty West Texas Rambouillets. The feeds used were mixed kafir and hegari heads, cotton seed, cottonseed cake (pea size), and No. 1 quality alfalfa hay.

In each of two comparisons between unground heads and ground heads, the former produced slightly larger gains, on basis of both feedlot and market weights, and cheaper gains. But ground heads returned a larger gain in terms of dressed carcasses, and a slightly higher finish. The amount of refused head stems was about 5% of the total amount of unground heads fed while there was no waste in feeding ground heads.

The feeding of cotton seed in this experiment is not altogether a comparison between cotton seed and cottonseed cake. The protein supply from .163 lb. of cottonseed cake and .605 lb. of cotton seed (the respective average daily amounts fed to compared lots) is practically the same but of these amounts cotton seed has nearly 8 times the productive value of the cottonseed cake. Cotton seed then is used to replace cottonseed cake and must also replace heads in the ration. The problem then includes finding the amount of heads which cotton seed can replace.

In two lots one receiving cotton seed and the other cottonseed cake, both receiving unground heads, 56.4% as much cotton seed as unground heads was fed and 100 lbs. of cotton seed replaced 26.9 lbs. of cottonseed cake and 78.5 lbs. of heads. In two other lots fed seed and cake, but with ground heads, 61.8% as much cotton seed as heads was fed and in this comparison 100 lbs. of cotton seed replaced 26.5 lbs. of cot-

tonseed cake and 81.5 lbs. of heads (basis feed required per cwt. gain, feedlot weights).

The maximum daily feed of cotton seed given per lamb was .8 lb. During the last 20 days of the feeding period, appetites for seed lessened so that at the close of the trial the lambs were eating .66 lb. of cotton seed.

Daily gains (approximately .32 lb.) were satisfactory in both the cottonseed and cottonseed cake lots; however, the lots fed cottonseed cake made higher yields and higher carcass grades.—Texas Exp. Sta.

Manamar for Growth and Milk Production

By C. F. MONROE, W. E. KRAUSS, and
C. C. HAYDEN

"Manamar" is the trade name given to a certain proprietary feed being sold in Ohio in the class of protein supplements. According to the manufacturers, this feed contains fishmeal and dried kelp (a seaweed); formerly it also contained limestone and salt. Claims made for this feed are that it increases milk production and that it is beneficial to the health of cows, especially with respect to their reproductive functioning. It seemed to us that, if these claims could be substantiated under controlled experimental conditions, the results would not only be of practical importance but would possibly demonstrate shortcomings in the usual method of feeding dairy cattle.

The Holsteins receiving Manamar gained a little more in liveweight than those on the linseed meal ration. The increase in height at the withers was practically the same for both groups. On the other hand, the Jerseys on linseed meal increased more in liveweight and less in height at withers than those on the Manamar ration, or the exact opposite of the behavior of the Holsteins. However, none of those differences are sufficiently large to be of importance, with the possible exception of the smaller increase made by the Jerseys on the linseed meal

ration. This difference may have been due to the fact that this group was a little older at the beginning of the experimental feeding than the other group of Jerseys. Comparison with "growth standards" shows that at 24 months of age both Holstein groups were under weight but normal in height; whereas both groups of Jerseys were above normal, with the exception of the liveweight of the Manamar group, which was 99 per cent of the standard. The feed required for 100 pounds of liveweight gain was slightly less for the groups receiving Manamar than for the linseed meal groups.

There is little question in our minds that Manamar and similar feeds may prove to be quite valuable supplements to rations deficient in iodine, calcium, and phosphorus. In other words, the merit of this feed would consist in supplying more directly and at a much lower cost by the use of such materials as potassium iodide or iodized salt and by bone meal, which contains calcium and phosphorus. It is sometimes claimed that iodine, to be effective, must be in the organic form, such as in kelp and fishmeal, rather than in inorganic form (as in potassium iodide). The results that have been obtained in using potassium iodide to prevent goiter in iodine-deficient areas show beyond doubt that inorganic iodine is effective.

In some cases, claims have even been made for beneficial results with feeds and tonics when control animals have not been used. Such claims are highly questionable because it is impossible to tell whether the results have been caused by the feed or by some other factor or factors. The safest method is to base claims on the results from two like groups of animals treated similarly in all particulars save the one in question. In fact, the apparent merit of so-called "health feeds" and tonics is a relative quality, depending on the conditions under which the feeds have been used.

Possibly the greatest objection to the use of the so-called health and tonic feeds lies in the fact that feeders are often led to believe that such feeds will cure and prevent contagious diseases. Hence, the feeders ignore the practices of known value for preventing and dealing with disease in their birds. At present, there is not a sufficient amount of evidence to warrant dependence on "health feeds and tonics."

Under the conditions of this experiment Manamar was found to be practically the equivalent of linseed meal for growth and milk production and exerted no measurable health benefits.—Ohio Bull. 174.

The MASTER FEED MIXER

Low in price—sturdily built—easy to install—convenient to operate—economical to maintain—profitable to own.

A Master Feed Mixer will enable you to do custom mixing—increase sale of supplements—build up your customer list—at lowest possible investment and operating cost.

Write now for Bulletin
1035 GFJ and prices!

COMPLETE HAINES
MIXING SERVICE
INCLUDING
Feed Mixers
Molasses Agitators
Concentrate Mixers
Master Mixers
Fertilizer Mixers

The FAIRFIELD
• SUCCESSOR TO THE GRAIN
MACHINERY COMPANY • MARION, OHIO

ENGINEERING
COMPANY • Marion, Ohio



Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Danville, Ill.—The annual convention of the Illinois Poultry Ass'n will be held Aug. 5 and the convention of the American Poultry Ass'n Aug. 6, 7, 8 at the Wolford Hotel. Non-members are invited.

Feed Poultry for Eating Quality

By H. H. ALP, Poultry Specialist, University of Illinois.

In feeding poultry for market, they should not be fed alone for good carcass appearance, but for good eating. That the various farm grains affect the eating qualities of poultry meat is proved in some recent experiments conducted at MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada, by Prof. Maw. He found that the corn base fattening mash produced the most delicious eating qualities, barley second, oats third and wheat the poorest.

From the standpoint of looks, however, wheat produced the best external appearance, but in eating tests the meat was found to be dry for the reason that the fat laid down was largely under the skin and not in the muscles. The cornfed birds had much of the water in the meat replaced with fat or, in the terms of beef, there was a marbling of the meat in the birds fed on corn which was absent in birds fed wheat.

Drunken Turks Have Tender Meat

Inclusion of alcoholic beverages in the diet of market turkeys produces tender, premium meat, according to the findings of Evelyn Walker, who raises the birds thru a series of hang-overs.

As Miss Walker takes the poults fresh from the incubator she puts them on a 10-day diet of mash and sherry wine, which gives them an early appetite for strong drink. As soon as they are large enough the birds are turned out to feed on grasshoppers, but continue to get their daily nip of sherry.

When the birds are ready for the market, Miss Walker gives each 3 ounces of corn whisky, which makes them drunk. Humanely, Miss Walker selects the "passed out" stage for the butchering. While still unconscious the birds are strung up by their feet and their jugular veins severed. The alcohol in the bird's body relaxes the muscles at the moment of death, insuring tender, savory meat.

Dump Pans for Feeding Poultry

At the Maryland Exp. Sta. all the poultry houses are now equipped with a special feeding device designed by the management to facilitate feeding of grain. Grain feeding one hundred pens in separate houses is quite a task, especially during that period of the year when daylight hours are shortened, and on cloudy days when the feeding period gets an additional cut.

A specially designed feed pan is hinged to the ceiling of each house in such a way that it can be tripped by an attendant from the outside. At any time during the day, these pans may be loaded with the amount of grain ordinarily consumed by the pen in a twenty-four hour period. Just shortly before it gets too dark for feeding, the pans are tripped, which allows the grain to fall to the floor where it is accessible to the birds. They eat what they care to, the balance remaining on the floor ready for the morning feeding as soon as the birds come off the roosts.

The pans were placed in the houses early in the third contest and were tripped by hand thru the balance of the year, because of delay in getting the electric equipment installed. Now one push of an electric switch dumps the daily feeding of grain on the floor of each of the one hundred houses instantly and simultaneously,

and eliminates any variation in the feeding time of the various pens. The principal advantage of the system, however, is the opportunity to time the feeding so that advantage can be taken of all the daylight hours. It also eliminates the necessity for haste in feeding and results in better judgment as to the amount given.

Minerals in Poultry Feed

By J. S. HUGHES, Kansas Station

Most of the minerals in the animal body are used for the purpose of building bone, and in the case of laying hens, for the production of eggshell. All of the other tissues, however, contain a very definite proportion of the various mineral elements. While the nerves and muscles and blood do not contain the minerals in as large quantities as the bones, the minerals are just as essential for the proper functioning of these tissues.

Some minerals are always found in ordinary poultry feeds. The ones likely to be deficient, and therefore requiring special attention, are calcium, phosphorus, and salt. Under some conditions iron and iodine may be lacking in the diet, but so far as known now, in providing the mineral supplement, attention need be paid only to calcium, phosphorus and salt. If the so-called animal proteins are used in the feed, they will usually add a sufficient quantity of both phosphorus and salt, so that the only mineral that must be added under these conditions would be calcium. It has been the practice of poultrymen to add this element in the form of oyster shells. Recent experiments have shown that very good results can be obtained by adding this calcium in the form of limestone or marl.

Steamed-bone meal makes a very good source of mineral if one wishes to add both calcium and phosphorus, as it is composed very largely of calcium phosphate. Eggshell, however, is composed of almost pure calcium carbonate. Some recent work seems to show that sufficient calcium to make the eggshells must be put in the diet in the form of calcium carbonate, such as oyster shell, limestone, or marl.

Nothing definite is yet known in regard to the iron content of an adequate feed for poultry. No definite results have been obtained on the feeding of iron and other metallic elements which may be necessary in small quantities in other animal feed.

It has long been the common practice of poultrymen to provide some mineral substances to serve as grit for chickens. Experimental work has shown that excellent results can be obtained without the use of any grit at all. Baby chicks have been raised to maturity and ordinary egg production has been obtained without the use of any grit whatever. All the minerals in this case were fed in pulverized form.

Since conditions vary so much it is impossible to make a definite statement in regard to the quantity of minerals to use as supplement in poultry feeding. One can be quite sure, however, that the ordinary mineral requirements have been met if the ration for growing chicks contains 4 or 5 per cent minerals, including calcium phosphate, such as bone products, some form of calcium carbonate, and some salt. If

the feed contains much bran or shorts, more carbonate and less phosphate may be used in the mineral supplement as these wheat products are relatively high in their phosphorus content. Many minerals of this composition can now be purchased mixed ready for use.

The question of the exact quantity of minerals to use is complicated by the fact that utilization of some of the minerals is dependent upon the amount of vitamin D or ultra-violet light the animal has. In fact, if the animal does not have vitamin D or the ultra-violet light, calcium and phosphorus will not be used properly even if they are included in the diet in very large quantities. On the other hand, if the animal has an abundance of vitamin D or ultra-violet light, it seems to be able to develop normally when these two elements are included in the feed in fairly small quantities. Until further experimental work is carried out, in which these factors governing the utilization of the minerals are carefully controlled, it will be impossible to make any definite statement in

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

Runyon Testing Laboratories

1106 Board of Trade Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

Send in Your Samples Now.

DONAHUE-STRATTON CO.

GRAIN & FEED MERCHANTS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Elevator capacity at Milwaukee—4,000,000 bushels on C. & N. W. Railway.

Mill Feeds

Feed Products

CONSIGNMENTS,
GRAIN COMMISSION
and Grain "to Arrive"

Your consignments given careful
personal attention.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

regard to the per cent of these minerals required in an adequate diet. However, since these mineral feeds are relatively cheap and are not harmful, it would be advisable to add them in fairly liberal quantities.

Feed Costs

It is very essential that due consideration be given to the matter of feed cost, in all successful poultry operations. This is especially true in connection with egg production, as the feed item is the major one in the cost of producing eggs. In Tables XIV and XV, costs have been worked up on an ingredients basis, the cost of the ingredients being taken from the current price list of a Baltimore feed manufacturer. The average of the mash and grain consumption is taken as a basis for this calculation. The separate ingredients that were kept before the birds, granulated bone, limestone grit, and crushed oyster shell are also included. The calculations are made both on a per bird and a per dozen basis. In the first three contests, cost of feed per bird, when calculated on this basis, was \$1.35 and cost per dozen eggs was 8.3 cents. In the second three contests, when milk and cod liver meal were substituted for part of the meat scrap, the cost on a per bird basis was \$1.50 while the cost per dozen eggs produced was 8.7 cents. In Table XVI feed costs are summarized for the three principal breeds to facilitate comparisons.

TABLE XIV

Feed Costs Calculated at Current Prices Based on Average Yearly Feed Consumption of Leghorns in First Three Contests.

Ingredients.	Price Per Cwt.	Cost Per Bird	Cost Per Doz.
Wheat bran	\$1.41	\$0.1137	\$0.0070
Wheat middlings	1.44	0.1161	0.0072
Ground No. 2 white oats	1.78	0.1436	0.0089
Ground No. 2 yellow corn	1.45	0.1169	0.0072
Meat and bone meal (50% protein)	1.93	0.1557	0.0096
Salt	1.63	0.0033	0.0002
No. 2 whole yellow corn	1.40	0.2725	0.0168
No. 2 winter wheat	2.01	0.3912	0.0241
Granulated bone	2.03	0.0094	0.0006
Limestone grit* .....	.66	0.0040	0.0002
Oyster shell .....	.66	0.0209	0.0013
Fresh greens**			

Total

*Includes only grit consumed during the second and third contests, data for the first contest being omitted, because of abnormal consumption during the first half of the year when a form of gypsum grit was used. The average for the full three years is as follows: Leghorns, per bird, 0.861; per dozen eggs, 0.053.

**Not weighed, fed daily practically through entire period.

TABLE XV

Feed Costs Calculated at Current Prices Based on Average Yearly Consumption of Leghorns in Second Three Contests.

Ingredients.	Price Per Cwt.	Cost Per Bird	Cost Per Doz.
Wheat bran	\$1.41	\$0.1170	\$0.0068
Wheat middlings	1.44	0.1195	0.0069
Ground No. 2 white oats	1.78	0.1477	0.0086
Ground No. 2 yellow corn	1.45	0.1204	0.0070
Meat and bone meal (50% protein)	1.93	0.1041	0.0060
Dried skimmed milk	5.03	0.1044	0.0060
Cod liver meal	9.90	0.0822	0.0048
Salt	1.63	0.0034	0.0002
No. 2 whole yellow corn	1.40	0.2779	0.0161
No. 2 winter wheat	2.01	0.3990	0.0231
Granulated bone	2.03	0.0054	0.0003
Limestone grit .....	.66	0.0027	0.0002
Oyster shell .....	.66	0.0187	0.0011
Fresh greens*			

Total

*Not weighed, fed daily practically through entire period.

No attempt is made to calculate actual costs as these would be of doubtful value from an educational standpoint. The cost of ingredients naturally varied throughout the period of years the contest was conducted, have changed considerably since, and there is no way of telling what changes may occur in the future. The thoughtful poultryman can readily calculate probable costs at any particular time by substituting ingredients prices as they may change from time to time. If he uses a different formulae from those herein described, he can

readily make up a table of his own and calculate his probable cost at any price level.—Maryland Exp. Sta.

Ground Feeds or Mash

Ground feeds or mash are necessary. All the feed eaten by the fowl must be ground in the gizzard. But the hen can take care of more feed than she can grind. Thus, ground feeds or mash save the gizzard some grinding and enables the fowls to consume larger quantities of feed. It is probably due to this fact that more eggs can be obtained when part of the ration is fed ground. Consequently, it is best to furnish part of the feed ground. The results of a two-year test at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station show that to produce the same number of eggs, it required 20 per cent more feed when all the grain was fed whole than when one-half was fed whole and the other half was fed ground. In some cases all the feed is given in the ground form as an all-mash ration.

It is desirable to have the mash constituents ground evenly to prevent the birds from picking it over. It should be neither too bulky nor too concentrated in order that the fowls may eat it readily. The mash may be fed dry in hoppers or as a wet mash, or both ways, depending upon the nature of the ration and the way it is fed. Ordinarily the birds will consume from one-third to one-half, or more, of their feed in the form of mash.

Mash Constituents.—Cornmeal is a very efficient and palatable food. It is crumbly when mixed with milk or water. Generally it should form a part of all mash mixtures.

Hominy is a good feed. It is high in fat and total nutriment, and can be used in the same way as cornmeal. However, it is lacking in vitamin-A content.

Gluten meal is a valuable food. It is palatable and nutritious, and furnishes a cheap protein concentrate. It is rich in protein and contains a large amount of vitamin A.

Wheat bran is a bulky and fibrous food, low in nutriment, and slightly laxative. It adds bulk to the ration.

Standard wheat middlings is similar to wheat bran. It is less bulky than wheat bran, and contains more nutriment. It is used in the same way.

Flour wheat middlings is another by-product obtained in the manufacture of flour. It consists of the finer particles and contains less fiber, more protein, and more total nutrients than the standard middlings. On this account it is somewhat more valuable. It is more adhesive when mixed with water, and should not be used in too large quantities.

Red dog flour generally contains some of the wheat germ and is rich in protein, vitamins, and fat and is low in fiber.

Wheat feed is a mixture of wheat bran and wheat middlings and is more or less variable in the proportions of these ingredients. It has a composition between that of wheat bran and standard middlings. It may be used in place of the bran and middlings.

Ground wheat can be used in the mash as a substitute for the wheat by-products.

Ground heavy oats are desirable constituents of the mash. They are rather light and bulky. Owing to the high fiber content, they should not exceed 25 per cent of the mash mixture. They should be ground fine.

Ground barley can be used as a substitute wholly or in part for ground oats.

Oilmeal is laxative in character. It is sticky in wet mash. It is not palatable, and should not be fed in amounts exceeding 5 per cent.

Cottonseed feed is high in protein content. However, results are not favorable when large quantities are fed.

Soybean oil meal is probably the most effective of the vegetable-protein concentrates and gives promise of value in poultry rations.—Cornell Bulletin 222.

Forage, tho Ample Must Be Supplemented

Rank growth of poultry forage crops induced by frequent rains may lead the poultryman to the erroneous belief that he can reduce grain feeds and maintain production, says H. L. Wilcke of the Iowa State College poultry husbandry staff.

The laying flock does not gain a complete protein from green growth and needs a supplement in the form of meat, bone meal and milk combined with an oats, corn and wheat mixture, Wilcke suggests.

With present high prices for grains, the producer may believe that he can safely dispense with grain feeds either partially or entirely and increase these feeds when their prices drop. Hens, however, cannot be restored to laying conditions, readily under these circumstances, and such a plan will not work satisfactorily.

The poultry raiser who gets many eggs in the spring without laying mixtures often thinks that this production should continue, Wilcke explained. The hen produces heavily in the spring because this is her natural production season, and as soon as the period has passed, it is only by proper feeding that high egg production can be maintained the year around.

Davis, Cal.—A new vitamin essential to the growth of chicks has been found by Dr. S. Lepkovsky and Dr. T. H. Jukes of the University of California.

MILO KAFFIR NEW CROP

Our new crop should be on working basis Kansas City, St. Louis, Ohio Valley and South-eastern points by July 10th. Inquiries solicited.

DOUGLAS W. KING CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Over 20 Years' Dependable Service
Car Lot Distributors

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Vitamins A and D Reviewed

By DR. C. L. BARTHEN, Newark, N. J.
Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants

Vitamin A, which prevents infections of the eyes and respiratory system, promotes growth, health and vigor, appetite and digestion, is not present as vitamin A in vegetable foods. Carrots, yellow corn, green alfalfa, green lettuce, spinach, and other forms of vegetation rated rich in vitamin A, contain carotinoid pigments known as carotene and xanthophyll. Sufficient evidence has been accumulated to prove that the livers of animals have the power to convert carotene to vitamin A, but all of the carotene consumed is not so converted.

Vitamin A, as such, exists in foods of animal origin, such as milk, butter, cream, eggs, animal fats and oils, fish oils, and fish liver oils. The most economical source is cod liver oil, one of the richest sources of this vitamin, yet devoid of the yellow pigment, carotene. I have an opinion as to how vitamin A gets to the livers of cod fish. It is that many of the diatoms, minute algae and other tiny aquatic plants (which no doubt contain carotinoid pigments) are food for the small sea organisms known as plankton and this in turn becomes food for larger species up to the crustacea (shell fish) and small fishes on which cod fish feed. Somewhere along the line in this progressive metamorphosis, the carotene is converted to vitamin A as it is present in the oil extracted from cod livers.

Vitamin D prevents rickets in humans and animals. A small amount of natural vitamin D occurs in egg yolk and butter, but the potency of these sources varies widely. Vegetables and cereals, whether dried or green, are devoid of vitamin D.

Antirachitic potency has been developed in a number of materials, including vegetable and animal oils and fats, cereal products and milk products, by exposure to the ultra violet rays of a mercury vapor quartz or a carbon arc lamp, thru the experiments of Hess and Steenbock. The ultra-violet ray exposure affects the ergosterol in the material irradiated. Some investigators claim that milk and other materials, when irradiated, possess antirachitic properties comparable with the vitamin D properties of cod liver oil. But experiment has demonstrated that four times as many rat units of vitamin D contained in irradiated ergosterol, fed as such, are required to produce the same effect as is produced by the vitamin D in cod liver oil.

Bills has submitted data that even the natural vitamin D bearing fish oils did not exhibit the same degree of antirachitic response when fed, rat unit for rat unit, to chicks as cod liver oil. Apparently it requires more rat units of vitamin D in other fish oils to produce the same effect as that produced by cod liver oil. Consequently, it is of grave importance that the potency claims of vitamin D products be based on poultry tests as well as upon rat assays.

One of the reasons cod liver oil possesses such favorable properties is that it contains both vitamins in such proportions that they give better feeding results than either vitamin alone. Catalysis takes place within the fowl's or animal's system, wherein either vitamin may act as the catalytic agent.

Poultry and livestock have a very limited fat tolerance, because their digestive tracts are not adapted to handling large amounts of oil or fat. Consequently, a demand for a concentrate of either or both these vitamins was warranted. Vitamins themselves, tho associated with oils and fats, are not of themselves oils or fats. Vitamin potency is present in the unsaponifiable fraction of the vitamin bearing oil or fat. Several processes have been developed and patented, as a result of an enormous volume of research and experiment, for the separation, or extraction of the unsaponifiable fraction from the oil or fat. These processes have placed on the market today, vitamin concentrates of either or both vitamins A and D that will meet the requirements of every feed man.

Feeding Rye to Swine

The rye crop promises to be a good one and suggestions for feeding the grain may be welcome.

For hog feed, rye is fed to best advantage when either ground or cracked and mixed with some grain such as oats, corn or wheat, advises E. L. Quaife, extension animal husbandman at Iowa State College.

Ground oats and rye, mixed half and half, is a very satisfactory ration, and corn can be used with rye in the same ratio.

When fed rye alone, pigs are susceptible to scouring after a time, Quaife warns. This may even occur when the hogs are running on pasture.

Rye will be one of the first grains available for hog feeding, and the scarcity of corn will increase the temptation to use it as a part of all of the ration, explains Quaife. Hogs make more efficient use of rye as a feed than any other farm animal; but even so the grain has its limitations.

Tankage in the Dairy Feed

Dairy cows ate all the tankage required for varying rates of milk production, ranging from 0.5 to over 2.5 pounds of tankage daily, in a feeding trial at the North Dakota Experiment Station.

In this test, tankage was compared with cottonseed meal as a protein supplement for farm grown grains.

Two-thirds of a pound of tankage was used to replace one pound of cottonseed meal in the grain mixture. Four of the light cows used in the trial were started on each feed mixture and at the end of thirty days they were reversed. The cows consumed approximately the same total nutrients at corresponding levels of milk production and in each period produced approximately the same amount of milk and butterfat.

Not a single sample from those on the tankage ration showed any tankage or feed flavors. Later, five cows were fed on a grain mixture made up of equal parts of ground barley, ground oats, and 60 per cent tankage. One cow was fed as high as 3.5 pounds of tankage per day, and another one as high as 4.5 pounds per day, with no effect whatever on the flavor of the milk.

Minerals Needed in Ration

Often a lack of iron and copper in the ration results in anemia or thumps which are caused by poor blood. Calves, pigs, lambs, or chicks, and even human babies suffer from this condition. They are pale, weak, puny, and inactive. Adjusting the ration so that a plentiful supply of iron and copper are provided will entirely prevent this condition. Meat and liver products are good for this purpose. Here, again a properly balanced and complete mineral mixture is often the easiest and cheapest way of overcoming this difficulty.

Sometimes a shortage of minerals in the ration makes livestock susceptible to more serious diseases. This is true of azoturia in horses, and of necrotic enteritis in pigs, and sometimes of garget in dairy cattle. Germ infections usually thrive in a slightly acid media. Heavy feeding often promotes an over-acid condition unless proper alkalinizing minerals are present to counteract it.

The solid parts of most livestock products such as beef, pork, mutton, milk and eggs contain 6% to 8% of mineral matter. Farm feeds, on the other hand, are low in minerals. Corn contains only 1½% of minerals, wheat 2%, barley 2½%, oats 3%, or ordinary hay 4%—and only clover or alfalfa contains enough—6% to 8%. Even when the best roughages are used, minerals should be supplied to balance up the grain part of the ration.

Then, too, in certain areas farm feeds often lack the small amounts of very necessary minerals such as iodine, iron and copper.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 13.....	19.75	23.00	19.25	23.00	
Apr. 20.....	21.00	24.50	20.00	24.00	
Apr. 27.....	19.50	23.50	18.35	23.00	
May 4.....	19.50	23.10	18.15	22.25	
May 11.....	20.45	23.50	19.25	23.25	
May 18.....	20.25	23.25	18.75	22.65	
May 25.....	19.00	22.35	17.60	21.00	
June 1.....	18.70	22.60	17.20	21.05	
June 8.....	19.75	23.50	18.10	22.25	
June 15.....	18.40	22.85	16.60	21.25	
June 22.....	18.15	22.10	16.25	20.25	
June 29.....	18.35	21.00	16.60	19.75	
July 6.....	17.50	20.10	15.50	18.25	
July 13.....	17.60	20.50	15.75	18.85	
July 20.....	17.90	20.80	16.35	20.10	

46% to 48% Actual Protein Analysis of

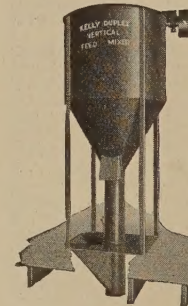
**DIAMOND "G" BRAND
SOYBEAN OIL MEAL PLUS**
Rich Vitamin Content

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Soya Products Division

2670 Elston Ave.

Chicago

KELLY DUPLEX MILL MACHINERY



New 1935 Model
Feed Mixer

With Latest Improve-
ments at a New Low
Price.

Write for details.

Everything
for Mill and Elevator

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.
Springfield, Ohio

"Feeds and Feeding"

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds.

A double column index and cross index of 15 pages provides ready reference to contents. Cloth bound, illustrated, latest edition, 770 pages, 35 chapters, with an appendix containing many helpful tables giving an exhaustive analyses of feeding stuffs. Other tables show the average composition, digestibility, digestible nutrients and fertilizing constituents of American feeding stuffs, feeding standards, vitamin contents and net energy values of various feeding stuffs.

Shipping weight 4 lbs. Price \$4.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Corn-and-Cob Meal vs. Shelled Corn

By PAUL GERLAUGH and H. W. ROGERS of
Ohio Station

Yearling steers were fed the same amount of supplement and silage daily per steer, regardless of lot, while the corn and hay were fed in such amounts as the cattle would clean up.

The steer calves were fed one-half as much silage as the yearling steers during the time the yearlings were on test. It required a couple of weeks to drop the silage from the ration of the calves; this accounts for the silage portion of the ration to the calves being slightly less than half the amount in the ration of the yearlings. After the silage was withdrawn from the ration of the calves, there was an increase in the grain and hay consumption.

Corn-and-cob meal gave a more rapid daily gain than shelled corn for both calves and yearlings. We plan further work along this line.

The cattle consumed more corn grain when fed shelled corn than when fed corn-and-cob meal. This point may be responsible for the less efficient use made of the shelled corn, as tests have shown that slightly less than a full ration invariably makes for more efficient use of feeds than a full ration.

No charge was made for either shelling or grinding, altho grinding is considered the more expensive operation.

The amount of feed necessary to produce 100 pounds of gain on the cattle favors the corn-and-cob meal, altho the pork credit is about twice as great when shelled corn is fed.

In the case of the yearling cattle, the group getting the corn-and-cob meal returned \$1.96 more per steer to cover the cost of grinding the 33 bushels of corn which each steer ate than did the steers getting the shelled corn.

We obtained 1.04 pounds of gain on the pigs following the corn-and-cob meal-fed yearlings and 0.84 pounds of gain on pigs following the corn-and-cob meal-fed calves per bushel of corn fed to the cattle. When we fed shelled corn to the yearling steers, we obtained 2.3 pounds of gain on the pigs per bushel of corn fed the cattle; whereas the pigs behind the shelled corn-fed calves gained 1.61 pounds per bushel of corn fed the calves. The amount of supplement and silage was kept the same for both lots of the yearlings and in the same amounts for the calves.

A bushel of corn fed as shelled corn did not contain as many "feeds" as a bushel fed as corn-and-cob meal. For this reason, it required fewer days to feed 100 bushels of corn as shelled corn, and a smaller amount of silage and supplement was eaten per 100 bushels of shelled corn consumed. While eating 100 bushels of shelled corn, the yearling steers ate 114 pounds less of supplement, 1374 pounds less of silage, and 146 pounds less of hay than the other lot of yearlings consumed while eating 100 bushels of corn as corn-and-cob meal.

For each 100 bushels of corn fed the yearlings as shelled corn, there were obtained 223 pounds less of gain on the cattle, but 127 pounds more gain was made by the pigs following the cattle. If we assign values of 80 cents per bushel of corn, \$50.00 per ton of supplement, \$5.50 per ton for silage, \$16.00 per ton for hay, \$10.00 per cwt. for cattle, and \$8.00 per cwt. for hogs, there would be \$4.34 less return from the 100 bushels of corn when fed as shelled corn. This amount would represent the saving of preparation cost between shelling and grinding.

If the feed and livestock values were cut in two, the value from grinding would also be cut in two. Grinding is more advantageous on a high level of prices.

Using the same valuation for feeds, cattle, and hogs as used above for the yearlings, we get an advantage of \$4.29 from grinding 100 bushels of corn, as compared with shelling it for calves.

The relative price levels of cattle and hog prices also constitute a factor in determining the returns from grinding. If hogs are not

available to follow the cattle, the corn should be ground.

Mention should be made that the calves were fatter at the conclusion of their test than were the yearlings. This doubtless would explain why there is little difference in the feed required to make a hundredweight of gain between the yearlings and calves.

Michigan Elevator Mixes Business and Jokes

Under the heading "Hee Haw News," with a laughing donkey on either side of the heading, the Fox Elevator Co., Lyons, Mich., publishes its advertising in the home-town paper. The customary volume, date and number are shown under the heading in each advertisement, along with the brief comment: "Published for the information and entertainment of the home-loving folks of Lyons and vicinity by the Fox Elevator Co." Following are brief paragraphs suggesting items that the trade might buy, interspersed with jokes, of which the following are a fair sample:

"Daughter," said the father, "is that young man serious in his intentions?" "Guess he must be, dad," she replied. "He asked me how much I make, what kind of meals we have, and how you and mother are to live with."

If you haven't fixed your fences yet, now, after your planting is done, is a good time to fix them, and here is a good place to buy your material.

In days of old when nights were cold, it took two fleeces from the fold to deck a lady fair. But in these times of jazz and bob, a little silk worm does the job, with time galore to spare.

Why not build a few new farm gates? Gates made of white pine or spruce are light and strong, and the cost is low.

Celebrate Silver Anniversary

Tributes from leaders in the feed, seed, distilling and railroad industries and banking world were paid to Mr. H. G. Atwood, president of Allied Mills, Inc., at a Silver Anniversary Banquet held at the Union League Club in Chicago July 15 in honor of the celebration of his 25 years as head of this feed company.

Mr. J. B. De Haven, executive vice-president of Allied Mills, who has been associated with Mr. Atwood during practically the entire 25 years, presided at the banquet and introduced many distinguished guests who were high in their praise of Mr. Atwood's many attainments. Telegrams were read from friends thruout the country who wired their congratulations.

In addition to many guests, the banquet was attended by all district sales managers, managers of the feed, soybean and distillery plants, district managers of Sunshine Stores and all members of the executive offices in Chicago. Mr. Atwood was presented with a beautiful gold and platinum watch by his associates in Allied Mills.

Mr. Atwood spoke briefly on the many changes that have taken place in the feed industry since the founding of his company and during the 25 years that he has been active in the feed industry. He stated that Allied Mills had enjoyed a very satisfactory business during the past year. He traced the development of the company from a feed mixing concern to the present status in which the company now operates seven feed plants located in the following cities: Fort Wayne, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; E. St. Louis, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Portsmouth, Va.; and Taylorville, Ill.; Soybean plants in four cities: Peoria, Ill.; Portsmouth, Va.; Taylorville, Ill.; and Bloomington, Ill.; and the Century Distilling Plant at Peoria.

Washington announces that "the 1935 wheat adjustment payments will be at least 33 cents a bushel on allotments of co-operating farmers, compared with the 1934 minimum payment of 29 cents a bushel [if the processing tax is sustained by the courts]. The allotment of each producer is 54 per cent of his average production in the base period of the program, as set forth in his contract."

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

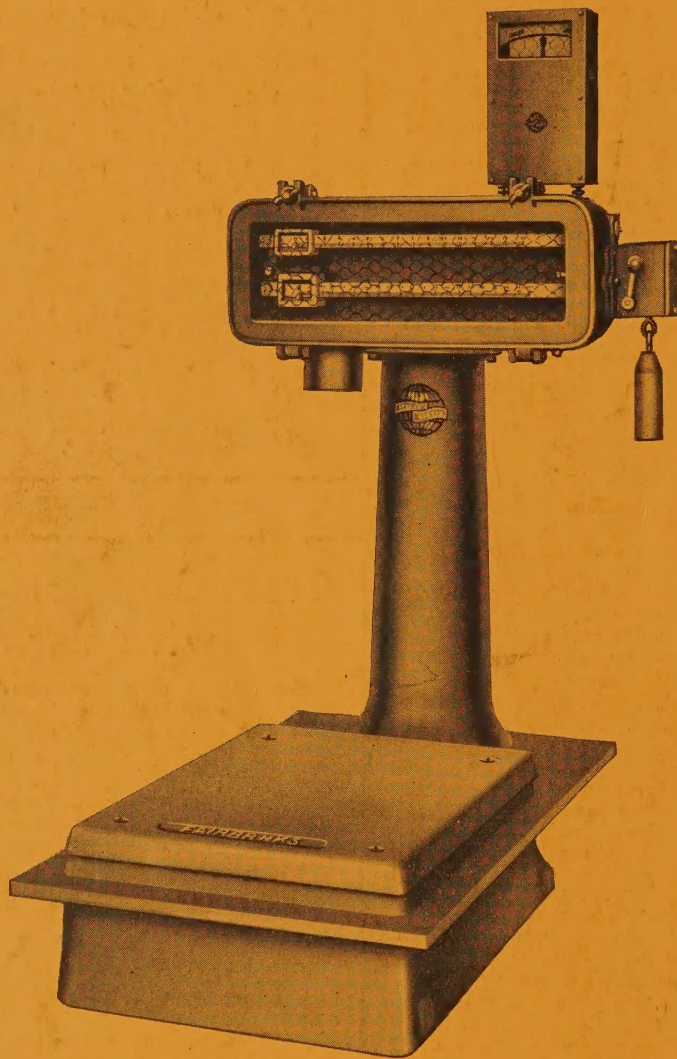
Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

IT'S CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK THAT KEEPS THE LOSSES DOWN



Fairbanks

*Predetermined, Dust-proof Weighing
Scales guard every pack-
aging operation*

Sacks, barrels and packages don't "run heavy" or "run light" even to the fraction of an ounce when there's a Fairbanks Predetermined Weighing Scale on the job! It's a constant check that prevents losses.

For this special scale is pre-set and locked to your standard package weight—and as each package is filled, the pointer instantly indicates whether or not it is running either lighter or heavier than the specified level.

There's no poise juggling! No dial to read! Even the most inexperienced or the busiest operator needs only a glance at the slender needle to tell whether weights are right.

The Fairbanks Predetermined Dust-proof Weighing Scale is one of a family of Fairbanks Scales especially developed for the grain industry to keep costs down and protect against the fractional losses that mount into money. Let us tell you what these scales can do for you. Address Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. And 40 Principal Cities—a service station at each house.

Fairbanks Scales



PREFERRED THE WORLD OVER